

Systematics and convergent evolution of multiple reef-associated
Jurassic and Cretaceous crabs (Decapoda, Brachyura)

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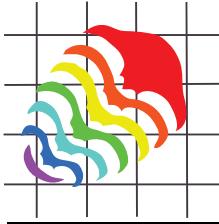
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Germany

Deposited 08/26/2021

Citation of published version:

Klompmaker, A., Starzyk, N., Fraaije, R., Schweigert, G. (2020): Systematics and convergent evolution of multiple reef-associated Jurassic and Cretaceous crabs (Decapoda, Brachyura). *Palaeontologia Electronica*, 23(2).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26879/1045>



Systematics and convergent evolution of multiple reef-associated Jurassic and Cretaceous crabs (Decapoda, Brachyura)

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ABSTRACT

The Late Jurassic marks the first major radiation among true crabs (Brachyura) in reef environments, followed by another diversification in the mid- to Late Cretaceous in multiple habitats. We studied brachyuran carapaces from Mesozoic sponge- and coral-associated limestones in Europe. Six new taxa are described: Late Jurassic *Europrosopon* gen. nov., *Eodromites bernchrismorum* sp. nov., *Prosopon josephcollinsi* sp. nov., *Tanidromites nightwishorum* sp. nov., and *T. weinschenki* sp. nov.; and mid-Cretaceous *Eodromites cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. Furthermore, we recognize four junior synonyms: *Eodromites grandis* (=*E. guenteri*), *Tanidromites scheffnerae* (=*T. wysokaensis*), and *Europrosopon aculeatum* (=*E. verrucosum* and *E. barbulescuae*). Five taxa are reassigned: *Eodromites aequilatus* to *Tanidromites*, *Tanidromites rotundus* to *Eodromites*, *Nodoprosopon dzhafarberdensis* to *?Abyssophthalmus*, *Nodoprosopon* from Nodoprosopidae to Homolodromiidae, and *Rathbunopon* from Glaessneropsidae to Prosopidae. Several other taxa are redescribed. The latter reassignment indicates that *Rathbunopon* does not represent an example of extreme convergent evolution as implied previously. Conversely, the frontal structure consisting of a rostrum with two diverging spines and outer orbital spines appears a remarkable example of convergent evolution of the goniodromitid *Navarradromites* toward members of Homolodromiidae, for which this frontal structure is characteristic. Rostral spines represent another example of convergent evolution. Some specimens are extraordinary: A specimen of *Abyssophthalmus* cf. *A. spinosus* represents the largest complete reported Jurassic brachyuran thus far and one specimen of *Planoprosopon* aff. *P. hystricosus* bears one of the largest known parasitic isopod-induced swellings (ichnotaxon *Kantyloma crusta*) relative to carapace size. Overall, our results indicate that biodiversity and convergent evolution in Mesozoic brachyurans remain understudied.

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Klompmaker, Adiël A., Starzyk, Natalia, Fraaije, René H. B., and Schweigert, Günter. 2020. Systematics and convergent evolution of multiple reef-associated Jurassic and Cretaceous crabs (Decapoda, Brachyura). *Palaeontologia Electronica*, 23(2):a32. <https://doi.org/10.26879/1045>
palaeo-electronica.org/content/2020/3084-mesozoic-reef-crabs

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Keywords: Arthropoda; biodiversity; convergence; Crustacea; Mesozoic; new genus; new species; reefs

Submission: 18 November 2019. Acceptance: 18 June 2020.

INTRODUCTION

The systematics and phylogeny of various Mesozoic brachyuran clades have been debated and revised extensively in the last 15 years (e.g., Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2008a, 2009d; Karasawa et al., 2011, 2014; Van Bakel et al., 2012; Wolfe et al., 2019) and dozens of new species have been described (e.g., Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d; Schweigert and Koppka, 2011; Klompmaker, 2013a; Starzyk, 2016; Schweitzer et al., 2018, 2019; Nyborg et al., 2019). Research on trends in the biodiversity of brachyurans throughout the Mesozoic has also progressed (Klompmaker et al., 2013b; Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2015), and the positive influence of the presence of reefs for brachyuran diversity has been shown quantitatively (Klompmaker et al., 2013b). Although first-order patterns in the brachyuran biodiversity are unlikely to change substantially due to the large number of species described over the last two centuries, there is no indication that nearly all Mesozoic true crab species have been described (as also shown for fossil decapods, see Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2016).

A key aspect for an accurate phylogenetic framework for brachyurans is the correct recognition of morphological convergent evolution, which may obscure phylogenetic relationships between taxa if not identified. Such evolution is known from multiple invertebrates including crustaceans (Moore and Willmer, 1997; Tshudy et al., 2009; Pérez-Losada et al., 2009; Scholtz, 2014). Among decapods, an obvious example are pectinate chelae found in the Ctenochelidae Manning and Felder, 1991, Nephropidae Dana, 1852, and Polychelidae Wood-Mason, 1875 (Tshudy and Sorhannus, 2000), and similar chelae are apparently found in Erymidae Van Straelen, 1925, Stenochiri-

dae Beurlen, 1928a, Leucosiidae Samouelle, 1819, and Iphiculidae Alcock, 1896 (Hyžný and Dulai, 2014). Some extant species of Sesarmidae Dana, 1851, and Grapsidae MacLeay, 1838, are tree-climbing crabs, and all possess relatively long propodi and short dactyli through convergent evolution (Fratini et al., 2005). Paddle-like distal elements are found on the 5th pair of appendages in distantly related swimming crabs (Luque et al., 2019). Other examples of convergent evolution in modern decapods have been found in the mandibular palp of freshwater crabs (Daniels et al., 2006), the dactyli of hippoids and raninoids (Dixon et al., 2003), the reduced telsons and uropods in brachyurans and some anomurans (Dixon et al., 2003), and the chelae, gonopod, and carapace morphology of freshwater crayfish (Breinholt et al., 2012). Carcinization in certain Anomura (Porcellanidae Haworth, 1825 and Lithodidae Samouelle, 1819) and Palinurida (Scyllaridae Latreille, 1825) has led to brachyuran-like morphologies of the carapace and appendages (McLaughlin and Lemaitre, 1997; Scholtz, 2014; Luque et al., 2019). Some examples include fossil brachyurans. Carapace-based brachyuran species from the Cretaceous-Paleogene previously classified as *Xanthosia* Bell, 1863 (superfamily Etyoidea), have been referred to different superfamilies within Eubrachyura (Schweitzer et al., 2012a). The flattened, much wider than long carapace can be seen as an example of convergent evolution. Members of "*Xanthosia*" are thought to have had a swimming mode of life (Fraaye, 1996). Furthermore, the Cretaceous genera *Palaeocorystes* Bell, 1863 (junior synonym of *Notopocorystes* M'Coy, 1849) and *Eucorystes* Bell, 1863, were considered members of the eubrachyuran family Corystidae Samouelle, 1819, upon their erection based on the perceived close similarity of

Palaeocorystes to modern *Corystes cassivelanus* (Pennant, 1777). Both have a burrowing mode of life (e.g., Glaessner, 1980) and a longer than wide carapace generally. However, both *Palaeocorystes* and *Eucorystes* are representatives of Raninoida rather than Eubrachyura (Van Bakel et al., 2012; Karasawa et al., 2014). For Cenozoic brachyurans, some members of Pinnotheridae and Hexapodidae share small, pea-shaped carapaces. As a result, some hexapodid taxa were incorrectly assigned to pinnotherids (Luque et al., 2017, p. 15). Despite these examples, the commonness and the degree of convergence in fossil decapods remains an open question.

The main goals of this research are (1) to study the systematics and biodiversity of a variety of Mesozoic brachyurans from Europe, principally from reef habitats, by reassessing known and describing new taxa, and (2) assess convergent evolution within a number of these taxa.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Starzyk (2013) introduced new terminology for morphological details of *Tanidromites* Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2008a, such as anterior grooves, hepatic pits, and hepatic tubercles. We do not use hepatic tubercles here and introduce “mesogastric groove tubercles” instead because the hepatic groove in which these hepatic tubercles can be seen is positioned between the protogastric and hepatic regions for brachyurans rather than delimiting the lateral parts of the posterior portion of the mesogastric region (e.g., Crônier and Boursicot, 2009, figure 2; Jagt et al., 2014). In many brachyurans, the hepatic region does not border the mesogastric region (e.g., Glaessner, 1969, figure 220; Davie et al., 2015, figure 71-2.6). Such mesogastric groove tubercles can be found on the internal mold and on the cuticle in representatives of *Tanidromites* (Starzyk, 2016, 2013; herein), but also in specimens of *Distefania* Checchia-Rispoli, 1917, *Eodromites* Patruilius, 1959, *Gabriella* Collins et al., 2006, and *Pithonoton* von Meyer, 1842.

Gastric pits have been used extensively to describe two pits on the gastric region close to the longitudinal axis of decapods (e.g., Jakobsen and Collins, 1997; Blow, 2003; Hyzný and Müller, 2010; Klompmaker et al., 2012), but cervical pits have been used instead recently (Starzyk, 2013, 2016; Robin et al., 2015; Hyzný et al., 2015). We here use gastric pits because not all such pits are located clearly within the cervical groove (e.g., Dakoticancridae; *Nitotacarcinus* Schweitzer et al., 2007; some Etyidae) or a clear cervical groove is

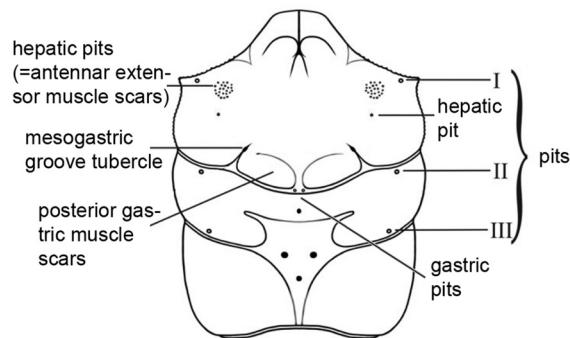


FIGURE 1. Pits and muscle scars present on the dorsal carapace of some brachyuran crabs and referred to in the manuscript, particularly for *Tanidromites* Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2008a, and *Eodromites* Patruilius, 1959. Modified after Starzyk (2015b, figure 2.1). Unmarked black circles represent tubercles.

not always present (Paranecrocarcinidae, Zanthonidae, some Raninoida). Gastric pits can usually be seen on both the internal mold and on the cuticle. For the position of muscle scars and pits, reference is made to Klompmaker et al. (2019, figures 13-14) and Figure 1.

For the most part, the classification system for Mesozoic Brachyura in Schweitzer et al. (2010) was used. However, during the peer review of process of this paper, a new classification was proposed by Guinot (2019). It is outside the scope of this paper to evaluate both hypotheses and we choose not to support or reject one hypothesis at this stage. We have evaluated some of the taxa in detail as suggested by Guinot (2019), but much more research on other taxa is needed.

Institutional abbreviations for specimens referred to herein: **I-F/MP**=Museum of the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow, Poland; **LPBIII**=Laboratory of Paleontology, Department of Geology and Paleontology, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania; **MAB k**=Oertijdmuseum, Boxtel, The Netherlands; **MGSB**=Museo Geológico del Seminario de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; **MGUP**=Museo Geológico G.G. Gemmellaro, Palermo, Italy; **MNHN**=Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France; **NHMW**=Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria; **SMNS**=Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany; **SNSB-BSPG**=Staatliche Naturwissenschaftliche Sammlungen Bayerns-Bayerische Staatsammlung für Paläontologie und Geologie, Munich, Germany; **UF**=Florida Museum of Natural History (Invertebrate Paleontology), University of

Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA.

SYSTEMATIC PALEONTOLOGY

Order DECAPODA Latreille, 1802

Infraorder BRACHYURA Linnaeus, 1758

Section DROMIACEA De Haan, 1833

Superfamily HOMOLODROMIOIDEA Alcock, 1900

Family GONIODROMITIDAE Beurlen, 1932

Genus EODROMITES Patrulius, 1959

Type species. *Prosopon grande* von Meyer, 1857, by original designation and monotypy (=*Eodromites guenteri* Starzyk, 2015b).

Included species. *Eodromites bernchrismomiorum* sp. nov., *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov.; *E. depressus* (von Meyer, 1857) as *Prosopon*; *E. dobrogea* (Feldmann, Lazar, Schweitzer, 2006), as *Cycloprosopon*; *E. grandis* (von Meyer, 1857), as *Prosopon*; *E. nitidus* (A. Milne Edwards, 1865), as *Ogydromites*; *E. polypheMI* (Gemmellaro, 1869), as *Prosopon*; *E. rostratus* (von Meyer, 1840), as *Prosopon*; *E. rotundus* Starzyk, 2015b.

Remarks. *Eodromites guenteri* resembles *E. grandis* in outline and groove pattern. Moreover, the neotype of *E. grandis* originates from the same upper Kimmeridgian strata and from the same region in Germany. Pits on the epibranchial region and just posterior to the upper orbital margin on the internal mold are key features present in the sole specimen of *E. guenteri* to distinguish it from *E. grandis*, which would not have these pits (Starzyk, 2015b). These pits are, however, not consistently present on species represented by many specimens. For example, the posteriormost pits have been observed in only part of the large specimens of *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. (MAB k2950, MAB k3589) and only on one side of the latter specimen. Only one medium-sized specimen of *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. exhibits all three pits (MAB k2626) and one medium-sized specimen may have both epibranchial pits (MAB k2637), but is otherwise identical to conspecifics. Based on a limited number of relatively small specimens ascribed to *E. bernchrismomiorum* sp. nov. from the Oxfordian of Poland (I-F/MP/3604/1533/08, I-F/MP/6259/1588/11, I-F/MP/3233/1532/08, I-F/MP/6258/1588/11, I-F/MP/1701/1517/08, I-F/MP/2932/1532/08), a pit posterior to the right upper orbital margin can be found in some specimens (I-F/MP/3233/1532/08, I-F/MP/6258/1588/11, I-F/MP/2932/1532/08), but not for another specimen with relatively well-exposed orbital margins (I-F/MP/6259/1588/11); pits were not seen on the epibranchial regions of these specimens. Unfortunately, no sufficiently well-preserved specimens of Late Jurassic *E. gran-*

dis from Germany were available to assess the degree of variation of pits. To conclude, the variable presence of pits within species of *Eodromites* demonstrates that the presence/absence of pits is problematic to use to distinguish species. The ratio of length from the outer orbital angle to the cervical groove at the lateral margin divided by the length from the tip of the rostrum to the cervical groove axially would be another difference between *E. grandis* and *E. guenteri* (Starzyk, 2015b). The one specimen of *E. guenteri* known has a ratio (0.37) comparable to the neotype of *E. grandis* from the same region and age [0.36, using Wehner (1988, plate 7.1), also shown in Schweitzer and Feldmann (2008a, plate 4F)] or even higher for the new German specimen of *E. grandis* (0.43, Figure 2A). Furthermore, the neotype of *E. grandis* is comparable in size to *E. guenteri* (10.4 vs 10.6 mm max. width, resp.) and would plot very close to *E. guenteri* in figure 3 in Starzyk (2015b). According to Starzyk (2015b), *E. guenteri* has a rostrum that is incised in the middle in contrast to congeners. However, multiple species of *Eodromites* exhibit this incision, including *E. dobrogea* (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2010b), specimens of *E. grandis* including the neotype (Wehner, 1988, plate 7.1; Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2010a; Figure 2A), and *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. (Klompmaker et al., 2012; Figures 3, 4). *Eodromites guenteri* is also said to have the longest augenrest of all studied species (Starzyk, 2015b), but the orbital structure is also long in the new German specimen of *E. grandis* (Figure 2F). As the proposed differences are less prominent to non-existing, we argue that *E. guenteri* is a junior synonym of *E. grandis*.

After Starzyk (2015b) described *Eodromites hyznyi* and *E. rotundus*, both species were transferred to *Tanidromites* by Schweitzer et al. (2017) based on narrow, triangular fronts similar to *Tanidromites*, the straighter lateral margins more comparable to *Tanidromites*, the relatively shallow augenrest, and the lower orbital rim not extending beyond the upper orbital margin as in *Tanidromites*. Although the rostrum of *E. rotundus* appears less downturned and the carapace surface seems more uneven than most species of *Eodromites* (Starzyk, 2015b, figure 6), a straighter lateral margin does not apply to *E. rotundus* (narrowing posteriorly instead), the lower orbital rim can extend beyond the upper orbital margin for *Eodromites* (type species *E. grandis*, Figure 2A), and augenrests with comparable depth to *E. rotundus* are also found in *E. bernchrismomiorum* sp. nov. Moreover, the base of the rostrum of *E. rotundus* is

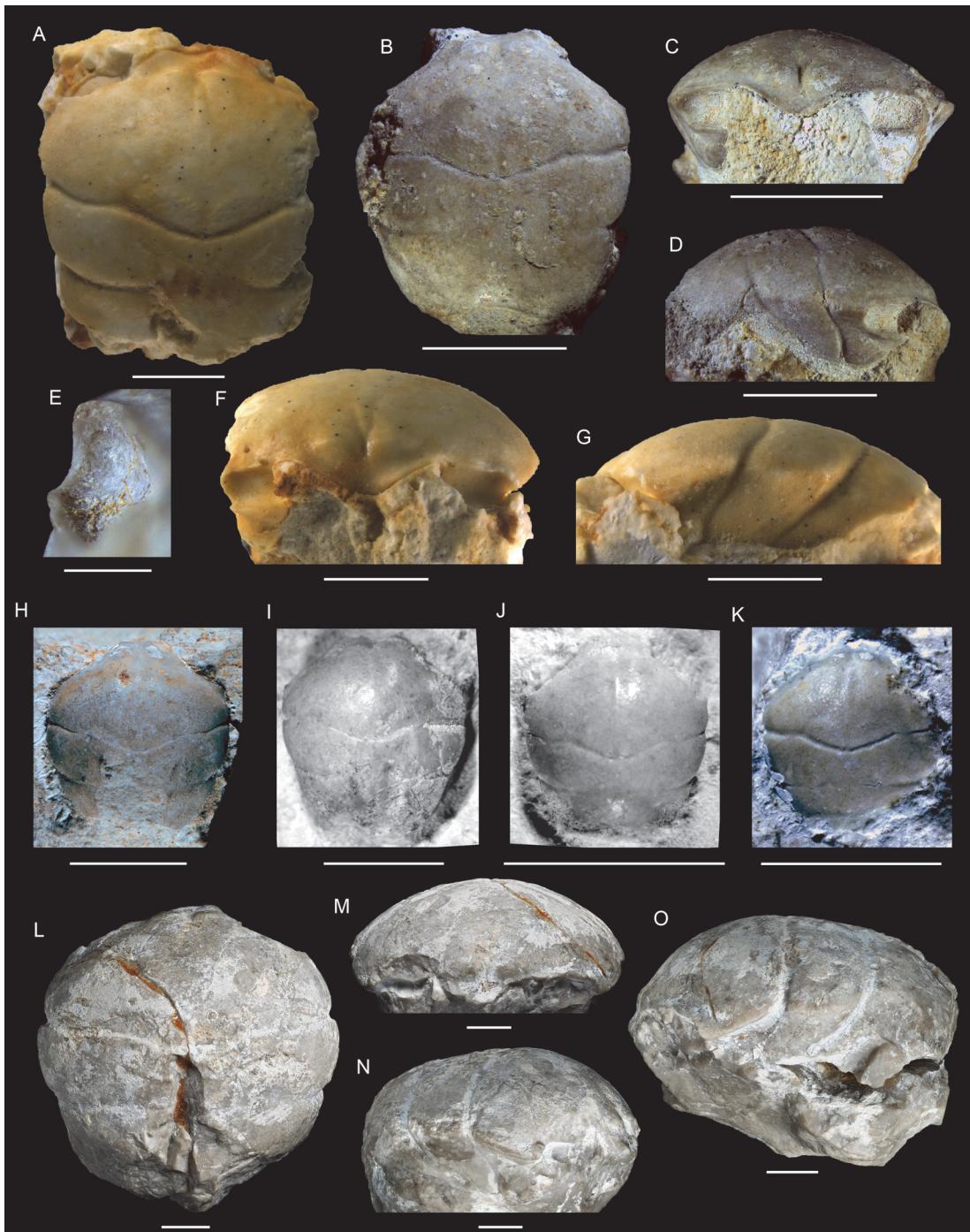


FIGURE 2. Specimens of the crab *Eodromites* spp. from the Late Jurassic of Europe. **A, F, G**, *Eodromites grandis* (von Meyer, 1857) from the Upper Jurassic (upper Kimmeridgian) coral limestones of Saal an der Donau in southern Germany in dorsal, frontal, and left-lateral views, resp. (SNSB-BSPG 2016 XXI 404). **B-E**, Holotype of *Eodromites bernchrismorum* sp. nov. from the Upper Jurassic (lower-middle Oxfordian) deposits of Ogrodzieniec in southern Poland in dorsal, frontal, right-lateral, and orbital views, resp. (I-F/MP/6259/1588/11). **E**, an oblique view of right orbital structure, primarily the lateral margin with a wide fissure. **H-K**, Late Jurassic (Oxfordian) *Eodromites bernchrismorum* sp. nov. from southern Poland in dorsal view (**H**, I-F/MP/4874/1534/08, Niegowonice, middle-late Oxfordian; **I**, I-F/MP/6255/1588/11, paratype, Niegowonice, middle-late Oxfordian; **J**, I-F/MP/6258/1588/11, Ogrodzieniec, early-middle Oxfordian, paratype; **K**, I-F/MP/1369/1508/08, Bzów, middle Oxfordian). **L-O**, Holotype of *Eodromites polyphemus* (Gemmellaro, 1869) from the Late Jurassic (Tithonian) of Sicily, Italy, in dorsal, frontal, right-lateral, and left-lateral views, resp. (MGUP-020.18). Scale bar width is 5.0 mm, except for **E** (1.0 mm).

fairly wide as in *Eodromites*. Thus, placement of *E. rotundus* in *Tanidromites* does not appear to be strongly supported, so we transfer this species into its original genus, *Eodromites*. We agree with Schweitzer et al. (2017) that *Eodromites hyznyi* fits better in *Tanidromites*.

Another taxon to reconsider here is *Eodromites aequilatus*, which Schweigert and Koppka (2011) placed in *Eodromites*, followed by subsequent authors (Starzyk, 2015b; Hyžný et al., 2015; Schweitzer et al., 2017, 2018), although no detailed explanation was provided. In fact, *E. aequilatus* was compared to multiple morphologically similar species of *Tanidromites*, and it was concluded that the similarities between *Eodromites* and *Tanidromites* suggest that they are phylogenetically close (Schweigert and Koppka, 2011). Subsequently, Starzyk (2015b, p. 17) mentioned that *E. aequilatus* is close to *Tanidromites* in carapace shape and details of the augenrest, although “the augenrest in *Tanidromites* is flat, whilst in *Eodromites* it is deep (concave).” However, *T. alexandrae* and *T. schweitzerae* do bear deeper augenrests. Furthermore, *E. aequilatus* fits the diagnosis of *Tanidromites* (Starzyk, 2016), including the tall flanks and the similarity in overall rectangular shape, unlike species of *Eodromites* that tend to narrow much more posteriorly. An inflated subhepatic region as in *E. aequilatus* can also be seen in *Tanidromites insignis* (Schweigert and Koppka, 2011, figure 6C) and *Tanidromites scheffnerae* (I-F/MP/6261/1588/11, I-F/MP/6263/1588/11), and a circle of hepatic pits (=antennal extensor muscle scars), initially suggested to be characteristic of *Eodromites* including *E. aequilatus* (Starzyk, 2015b), is also present in *Tanidromites scheffnerae* from Poland and Austria (pers. obs. AAK) and *T. nightwishorum* sp. nov. from Austria (see below). *Pithonoton*, in which *E. aequilatus* was placed prior to Schweigert and Koppka (2011) placing this species in *Eodromites*, is mentioned to have short lateral sides and no subhepatic swelling for the specimens examined (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2008a), unlike *E. aequilatus*. In conclusion, we transfer *E. aequilatus* to *Tanidromites*.

Eodromites bernchrismomiorum sp. nov.

Figure 2B-E, H-K

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2015b *Eodromites grandis* (von Meyer, 1857); Starzyk, p. 6, fig. 4.

Diagnosis. Carapace slightly longer than wide (l/w ratio ~1.1), with fairly small maximum size up to ~10 mm long, ovate in shape, widest at hepatic or epibranchial region. Fronto-orbital margin only

slightly smaller than maximum width. Ratio of length from outer orbital angle to cervical groove at lateral margin divided by length from tip of rostrum to cervical groove axially 0.28-0.34. Rostrum with broad base, triangular, downturned, with blunt tip, with axial concavity in dorsal view. Orbita moderately deep, wider than tall, anterolaterally oriented. Upper orbital margin without protrusion at outer orbital angle; shallow fissure in orbital margin at lateralmost part of lower orbital margin.

Etymology. Named after the brothers of AAK: Berndie, Christiaan, and Dominick Klompmaker.

Material studied. Holotype: I-F/MP/6259/1588/11; paratypes: I-F/MP/6255/1588/11, I-F/MP/6258/1588/11; other material: I-F/MP/1369/1508/08, I-F/MP/3526/1533/08, I-F/MP/3604/1533/08, I-F/MP/4874/1534/08, I-F/MP/4927/1534/09, I-F/MP/6257/1588/11, UF 272090, UF 272100.

Description. Carapace slightly longer than wide (l/w ratio ~1.1), with fairly small maximum size up to ~10 mm long, ovate in shape, strongly vaulted in both directions, widest at hepatic or epibranchial region. Fronto-orbital margin only slightly smaller than maximum width. Ratio of length from outer orbital angle to cervical groove at lateral margin divided by length from tip of rostrum to cervical groove axially 0.28-0.34. Lateral margins distinctly rimmed anteriorly, less so at epibranchial regions, not rimmed at meso-metabranhial regions. Posterior margin slightly concave. Rostrum with broad base, triangular, downturned, with blunt tip, with axial concavity in dorsal view. Orbita moderately deep, wider than tall, anterolaterally oriented. Upper orbital margin without protrusion at outer orbital angle; shallow fissure in orbital margin at lateralmost part of lower orbital margin; lower orbital margin appears rectangular, not extending beyond upper orbital margin. Epigastric regions swollen, adjacent to tip mesogastric region. Protogastric and hepatic regions confluent. Subhepatic region bulbous. Mesogastric region triangular to pyriform, with pair of scabrous posterior gastric muscle scars at base (Figure 2B) and weak axial groove in between, best defined anteriorly and posteriorly, weakly so in middle part. Uro-metagastric region indistinct, wide, confluent with epibranchial regions. Large epibranchial regions somewhat swollen laterally. Cardiac region, weakly delimited, subtriangular to pentagonal, usually with three tubercles in triangle pointing posteriorly. Meso-metabranhial regions confluent, depressed laterally. Intestinal region appears depressed. Cervical groove moderately strong, sinuous, with gastric pits on both sides of axis, curving around subhe-

patic region on lateral side. Postcervical groove weak. Branchiocardiac groove strongest away from longitudinal axis, nearly transverse on dorsal side, bending forward on lateroventral side. Posterior margin with groove. Epibranchial pits not observed, pit on upper orbital margin sensu Starzyk (2015b) not consistently present. Internal mold with some tubercles. Cuticle, appendages, ventral side, and abdomen unknown.

Occurrence. Late Jurassic (Oxfordian) of southern Poland. Bzów (middle Oxfordian, *transversarium* Zone): I-F/MP/1369/1508/08, I-F/MP/3526/1533/08, I-F/MP/3604/1533/08. Niegowonice (middle-upper Oxfordian, upper *elisabethae*-upper Wartae Subzone): I-F/MP/4874/1534/08, I-F/MP/4927/1534/09, I-F/MP/6255/1588/11. Ogrodzieniec (lower-middle Oxfordian, *cordatum-transversarium* Zone, with exception of the discontinuous *mariae* Zone): I-F/MP/6257/1588/11, I-F/MP/6258/1588/11, I-F/MP/6259/1588/11. Szklary (middle Oxfordian): UF 272090, UF 272100.

Dimensions. (In mm) I-F/MP/1369/1508/08: max. length excl. rostrum (L)=-, max. width (W)=4.7; I-F/MP/6259/1588/11: L=10.2, W=9.3; I-F/MP/3526/1533/08: L=8.7, W=8.1; I-F/MP/3604/1533/08: L=10.3, W=9.8; I-F/MP/4874/1534/08: L=-, W=7.7; I-F/MP/4927/1534/09: L=-, W=7.2; I-F/MP/6255/1588/11: L=-, W=7.9; I-F/MP/6257/1588/11: L=3.8, W=3.6; I-F/MP/6258/1588/11: L=-, W=4.2.

Remarks. Compared to the type species, *Eodromites grandis*, the proportional distance from the outer orbital angle to the cervical groove is shorter than in *E. grandis*. This difference applies to all species of *Eodromites* except *E. nitidus* and *E. rostratus* (Appendix 1). The anterolateral margin anterior to the cervical groove is less curved compared to *E. grandis*, resulting in a proportionally wider occupation of the fronto-orbital margin of the maximum width. Moreover, the maximum size (length=10 mm) and width (9 mm) based on 23 specimens (Starzyk, 2015b) is substantially smaller than that of *E. grandis* (e.g., Appendix 1). *Eodromites bernchrismorum* sp. nov. has a proportionally shorter anterolateral margin anterior to the cervical groove, and the orbits are more anterolaterally oriented than in *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. Furthermore, the fissure in the lower orbital margin near the lateralmost part of the margin in *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. (MAB k2950, 2626, 3589; UF 271883) is narrower and more prominent than in *E. bernchrismorum* (UF 272100, UF 272090, I-F/MP/6259/1588/11, I-F/MP/6258/1588/11). We provide some additional differences per species here. *Eodromites deppressus* has a proportionally nar-

rower branchial region than the new species; *E. dobrogae* and *E. polyphemi* are more circular in outline in dorsal view; the drawing of *E. nitidus* exhibits more protruding lower orbital margins; the drawing of *E. rostratus* appears to have a less protruding rostral area; and *E. rotundus* shows a rostrum that is pointing more forwardly. The limited number of well-preserved specimens available does not allow for a detailed analysis of possible ontogenetic changes and intraspecific variation.

Eodromites cristinarobinsae sp. nov.

Figures 3, 4

zoobank.org/0C2666F1-87E8-45CF-A13F-454831236171

2012 *Eodromites grandis* (von Meyer); Klompmaker et al., p. 790, fig. 5.

Diagnosis. Carapace ovoid to rectangular, narrowing posteriorly. Lateral margins distinctly rimmed anteriorly, rounded posteriorly. Rostrum triangular with axial concavity. Orbita deep and wide. Deep fissure in the lower orbital margin. Sinuous cervical groove in large specimens (see Klompmaker et al., 2012, figure 5).

Etymology. Named after Cristina M. Robins, expert on fossil galatheoid decapods.

Material studied. Holotype: MGSB78750 [previously MAB k2951 as in Klompmaker et al. (2012)]; paratypes: MAB k2952 (Klompmaker et al., 2012, figure 5C), 3592; UF 271883; other material: MAB k2475, 2513, 2626, 2638, 2950, 2953, 2954, 3089,

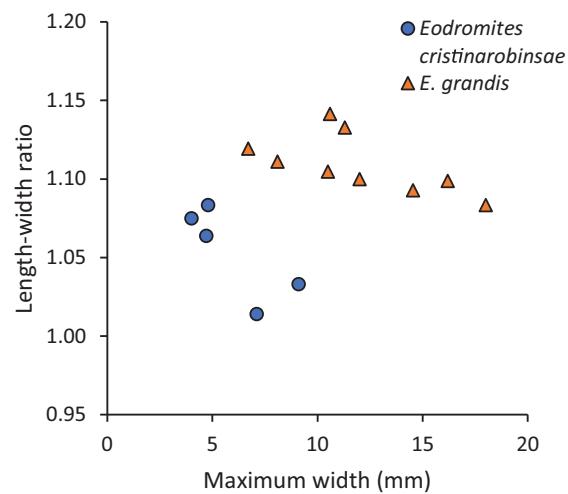


FIGURE 3. Length-width ratios versus maximum width of carapaces of *Eodromites grandis* compared to *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. (previously identified as *E. grandis*). Data: Appendix 2.

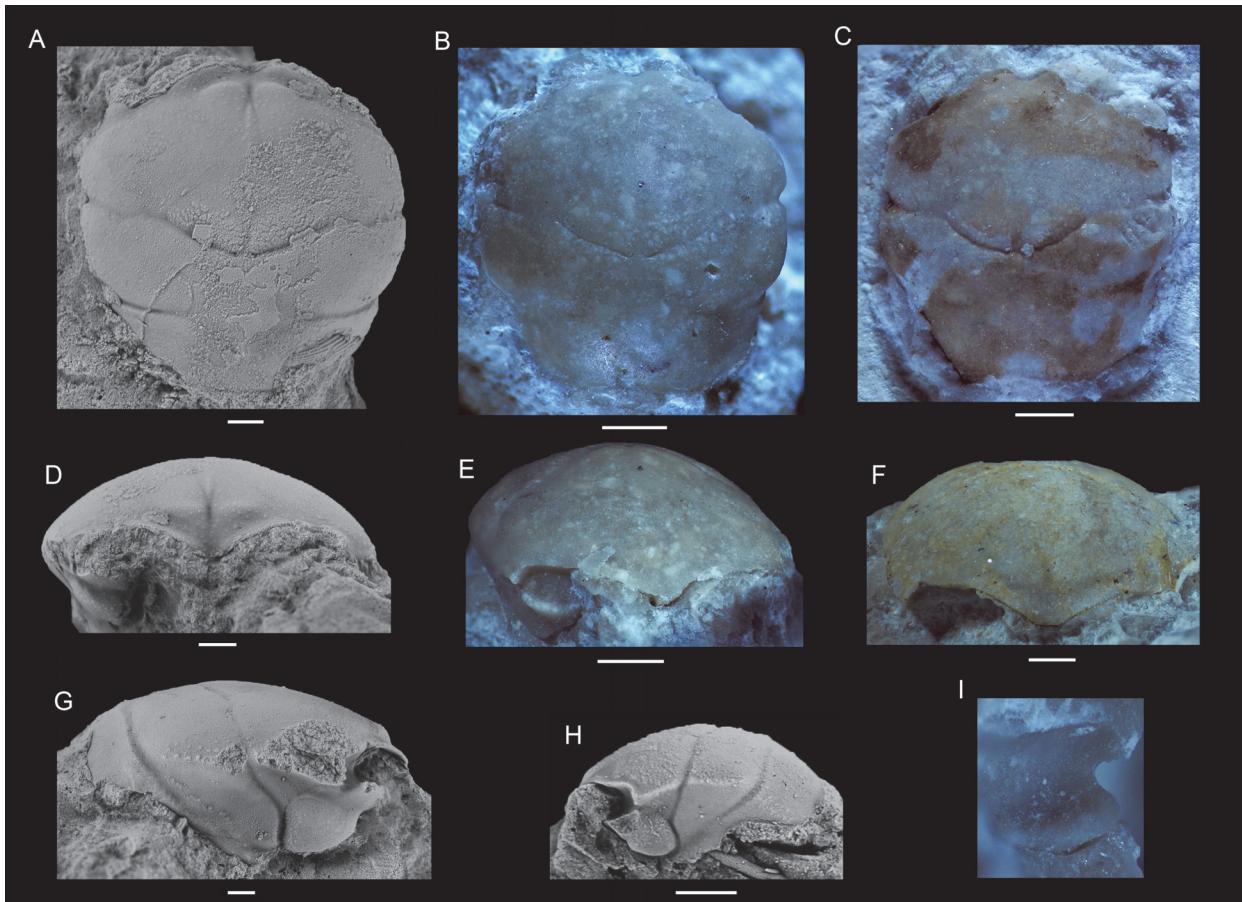


FIGURE 4. Specimens of the crab *Eodromites cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. from the mid-Cretaceous (lower upper Albian) reef limestones of Koskobilo, northern Spain. **A–C**, dorsal views (holotype MGSB78750, paratype UF 271883, and paratype MAB k3592, resp.). **D–F**, frontal views (MGSB78750, UF 271883, and MAB k2638, resp.). **G, H**, right- and left-lateral views (MAB k2950 and MAB k2953, resp.). **I**, oblique view of lateral part of orbital structure with fissure (MAB k2626); upper orbital margin incomplete; height figure ~1.0 mm. **A, D, G**, and **H** colored dark and subsequently coated with ammonium chloride prior to photography; from Klompmaker et al. (2012, figure 5B, H, J, and K, reproduced with permission). Those images are not published under the terms of the CC-BY license of this article. For permission to reuse, please see Klompmaker et al. (2012). Scale bar width equals 1.0 mm.

3589, 3596; UF 271792, UF 271793, UF 271794, UF 271835.

Occurrence. Koskobilo quarry, northern Spain (coordinates in Google Earth: 42.88, -2.20), reef limestones of the lower upper Albian Albeniz Unit of the Eguino Formation (Klompmaker, 2013a; López-Horgue and Bodego, 2017).

Dimensions. (In mm) MAB k3592: max. length excl. rostrum but incl. epigastric swellings (L)=5.2, max. width (W)=5.0; UF 271883: L=4.8, W=4.7; see Klompmaker et al. (2012, table 2) for more measurements.

Description. Carapace longer than wide in small specimens, about as long as wide in large specimens; oval to rectangular in shape; strongly vaulted in both directions in small specimens, moderately so for large specimens; widest at hepatic or

epibranchial region. Fronto-orbital margin slightly smaller than maximum width. Lateral margins distinctly rimmed anteriorly, less so at epibranchial regions, not at meso-metabranchial regions. Posterior margin straight to slightly concave. Rostrum with wide base, triangular, downturned, with blunt tip, with axial concavity in dorsal view. Orbita deep, wider than tall, somewhat anterolaterally oriented, with vertical rim within orbit. Upper orbital margin with protrusion at outer orbital angle in larger specimens; deep fissure in orbital margin at lateralmost part of lower orbital margin; lower orbital margin rectangular, straight to weakly concave in dorsal view, not extending beyond upper orbital margin. Epigastric regions weak, transversely oriented. Protogastric and hepatic regions confluent, may show circular region with pits representing anten-

nar extensor muscle scars (Figure 4A). Subhepatic region bulbous. Mesogastric region triangular to pyriform, with pair of scabrous posterior gastric muscle scars at base and weak axial groove in between, best defined anteriorly and posteriorly, weakly so in middle part. Uro-metagastric region indistinct, wide, confluent with epibranchial regions. Large epibranchial regions somewhat swollen laterally. Cardiac region pentagonal, weakly delimited, usually with three tubercles in triangle pointing posteriorly. Meso-metabranchial regions confluent, depressed laterally. Intestinal region not visible. Cervical groove moderately strong, with gastric pits on both sides of axis, strongest axially, widely V-shaped axially, then sinuous or at lower angle to longitudinal axis, with short transverse middle segment in large specimens, curving around subhepatic region on lateral side. Postcervical groove weak, absent axially. Branchiocardiac groove strongest away from longitudinal axis, nearly transverse on dorsal side, bending forward on lateroventral side to join cervical groove below subhepatic region. Posterior margin with groove. Epibranchial pits and pit on upper orbital margin sensu Starzyk (2015b) variably present. Weak tubercles laterally and anteriorly in some large specimens. Cuticle, appendages, majority of ventral side, and abdomen unknown.

Remarks. Specimens of this taxon were studied previously and referred to *Eodromites grandis* (Klompmaker et al., 2012). The differences they noted were ascribed to intraspecific variation, including a larger maximum size for Late Jurassic specimens, possibly a somewhat more concave posterior margin, and a deeper fissure in the lower orbital margin. As a result of the collection of new specimens from Koskobilo (e.g., MAB k3592, 3589, 3596) and a non-cast specimen of *E. grandis* from the late Kimmeridgian of Germany (SNSB-BSPG 2016 XXI 404) for comparison, our restudy has led to the erection of the new species.

The new species is different from *Eodromites grandis* (Figure 2) in multiple aspects. The fissure in the lower orbital margin near the lateralmost part of the margin in *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. (MAB k2950, 2626, 3589; UF 271883) is indeed narrower and more prominent than in the Kimmeridgian specimen from Germany (SNSB-BSPG 2016 XXI 404) and using existing images in the literature (Wehner, 1988, plate 7.2B; Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2008a, plate 4C, D; Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2010a, figure 5.1; Hyžný et al., 2015, figure 6A). The more concave posterior margin for the Late Jurassic specimens of *E. grandis* is also con-

firmed. Maximum size is difficult to use as a convincing difference because size may be (micro)habitat-dependent (e.g., Klompmaker et al., 2013a, 2015a). Finally, the length-width ratios of *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. are smaller than those of *E. grandis* for similar-sized specimens (Figure 3). Moreover, using all data yields a statistical difference in length-width ratios (Mann-Whitney $p=0.004$).

Other species of *Eodromites* differ as well from the new species. Differences between *E. bernchrismorum* sp. nov. and *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. have been described above. *Eodromites depressus* has much more depressed metmesobranchial regions compared to *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. (von Meyer, 1860, plate 23.18). *Eodromites dobrogea* is close to the new species, but its upper orbital margin lacks a projection at the outer orbital angle (Feldmann et al., 2006, figure 3.10; Schweitzer et al., 2007a, figure 4.3; Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2010a, figure 5.4-6) as seen in *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. Moreover, the upper orbital margin of *E. dobrogea* bears granules or tiny spines (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2010b), absent in *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. The pits on the carapace cannot be used to distinguish the two species as they are variably present on the new species (see also above). Assuming that the drawing of *E. nitidus* is accurate (A. Milne-Edwards, 1865, plate 5.1a), *E. nitidus* has a lower orbital margin that is protruding much more in dorsal view and the axial part of the rostrum does not show a concavity in dorsal view as in *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. The course of the cervical groove of *E. polyphami* is more continuous and does not contain a short transverse middle segment as in large specimens of *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. The single specimen of *E. polyphami* is larger than any reported specimen of *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. known thus far (Klompmaker et al., 2012; Appendix 2). Again, if the drawing of *E. rostratus* (von Meyer, 1860, plate 23.3) is accurate, the cervical groove of *E. rostratus* is more transversely oriented away from the longitudinal axis in *E. rostratus*. Finally, *Eodromites rotundus* has a less downturned rostrum and an orbital margin that appears more open laterally.

Ontogenetic differences were noted previously with smaller specimens being proportionally longer and more vaulted (Klompmaker et al., 2012). Furthermore, the cervical groove is more sinuous in larger specimens. Although the orbital structure has been used previously to distinguish between *Eodromites* species (Starzyk, 2015b),

possible ontogenetic changes were not investigated thus far. The extent of the fissure in the lower orbital margin does not change much if anything as the animal grows, implying that this aspect of the orbital structure can be used to distinguish between species in *Eodromites*. The protrusion at the outer orbital angle is more pronounced in larger specimens (Klompmaker et al., 2012, figure 5; Figure 4).

Eodromites polyphemi (Gemmellaro, 1869)
Figure 2L-O

1869 *Prosopon polyphemi* Gemmellaro, p. 169, pl. 7.59.

Diagnosis. Carapace widest at epibranchial regions; moderately convex longitudinally and transversely; anterolateral margin curving inward; lateral margins rimmed from orbital angle to intersection with branchiocardiac groove, strongest anteriorly; cervical and branchiocardiac groove prominent; cervical groove weakly sinuous.

Material studied. Holotype: MGUP-020.18.

Description. Carapace large for genus, subcircular in dorsal view as preserved, widest at epibranchial regions, moderately convex longitudinally and transversely. Fronto-orbital width ~80% of maximum width. Orbital structure incompletely preserved, containing vertical ridge with augenrest lateral to it. Rostrum downturned, incomplete. Epigastric regions subcircular and swollen, marking base of rostrum. Protogastric, hepatic, and mesogastric regions not differentiated. Base of mesogastric region with posterior gastric muscle scars. Cardiac and meta-urogastric regions not preserved. Epibranchial regions rectangular as preserved. Meso-metabranchial regions confluent, incomplete. Cervical groove prominent, widely V-shaped, somewhat sinuous; where preserved, prominent branchiocardiac groove parallels cervical groove; both grooves curve forward on flank. Obliquely oriented, lateralmost parts of post-cervical groove present. Lateral margins mostly rimmed, very strongly so anterolaterally, less so at epibranchial regions, and not rimmed at mesometabranchial regions. Posterior margin not preserved. Flanks inclined inward as preserved. Ornamentation poorly preserved; cuticle appears pitted where present (new description based on photographs only; see also Gemmellaro (1869: p. 169–170)).

Occurrence. Late Jurassic (Tithonian) of northern Sicily, Italy (precise coordinates unknown).

Dimensions. (In mm) MGUP-020.18: max. length excl. rostrum=-, max. width=33.

Remarks. This species has been only known from a drawing since the erection of the species (Gemmellaro, 1869, plate 7.59). Some authors have suspected that this species represents a junior synonym of *Eodromites grandis* while maintaining them as separate species (Van Straelen, 1925; Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2008a; Klompmaker et al., 2012), whereas Wehner (1988) synonymized the two taxa. The holotype of *Eodromites polyphemi* has never been studied since Gemmellaro, and several researchers called for a study of the holotype (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2008a; Klompmaker et al., 2012). Without having seen the specimen ourselves, we here provide the first photographs of the holotype. The holotype of *E. polyphemi* represents a large specimen (33 mm in maximum width), but the posterior part is mostly lacking. In this case, the drawing in Gemmellaro represents the actual specimen fairly well. Possible differences between the two taxa were discussed previously (Gemmellaro, 1869; Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2008a; Klompmaker et al., 2012). However, the best possible comparison between *E. grandis* and *E. polyphemi* can only be made using similar-sized specimens so that any differences due to allometric growth can be ruled out. Although an equally-sized specimen of *E. grandis* has been reported (33 mm in width, see Moericke, 1889, p. 67), this specimen has never been figured. The largest figured specimens of *E. grandis* known to us are ~22 mm wide (see Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2008a, plate 4E; Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2010b, figure 5.3). Any other specimens of *E. polyphemi* are unknown. We also note that *E. polyphemi* possesses an anterior dorsal region reminiscent of *E. dobrogea*, but the lack of the posterior part of *E. polyphemi* precludes a full comparison as well as the lack of similarly large specimens of *E. dobrogea*. Therefore, we cannot fully evaluate differences between *E. polyphemi* and *E. grandis/ E. dobrogea*, so we questionably maintain *E. polyphemi* as a separate species for now.

Genus NAVARRADROMITES Klompmaker,
Feldmann, and Schweitzer, 2012

Type and sole species. *Navarradromites pedroartali* Klompmaker, Feldmann, and Schweitzer, 2012, by monotypy.

Navarradromites pedroartali Klompmaker,
Feldmann, and Schweitzer, 2012
Figure 5

2012 *Navarradromites pedroartali* Klompmaker, Feldmann, and Schweitzer, p. 798, fig. 8.

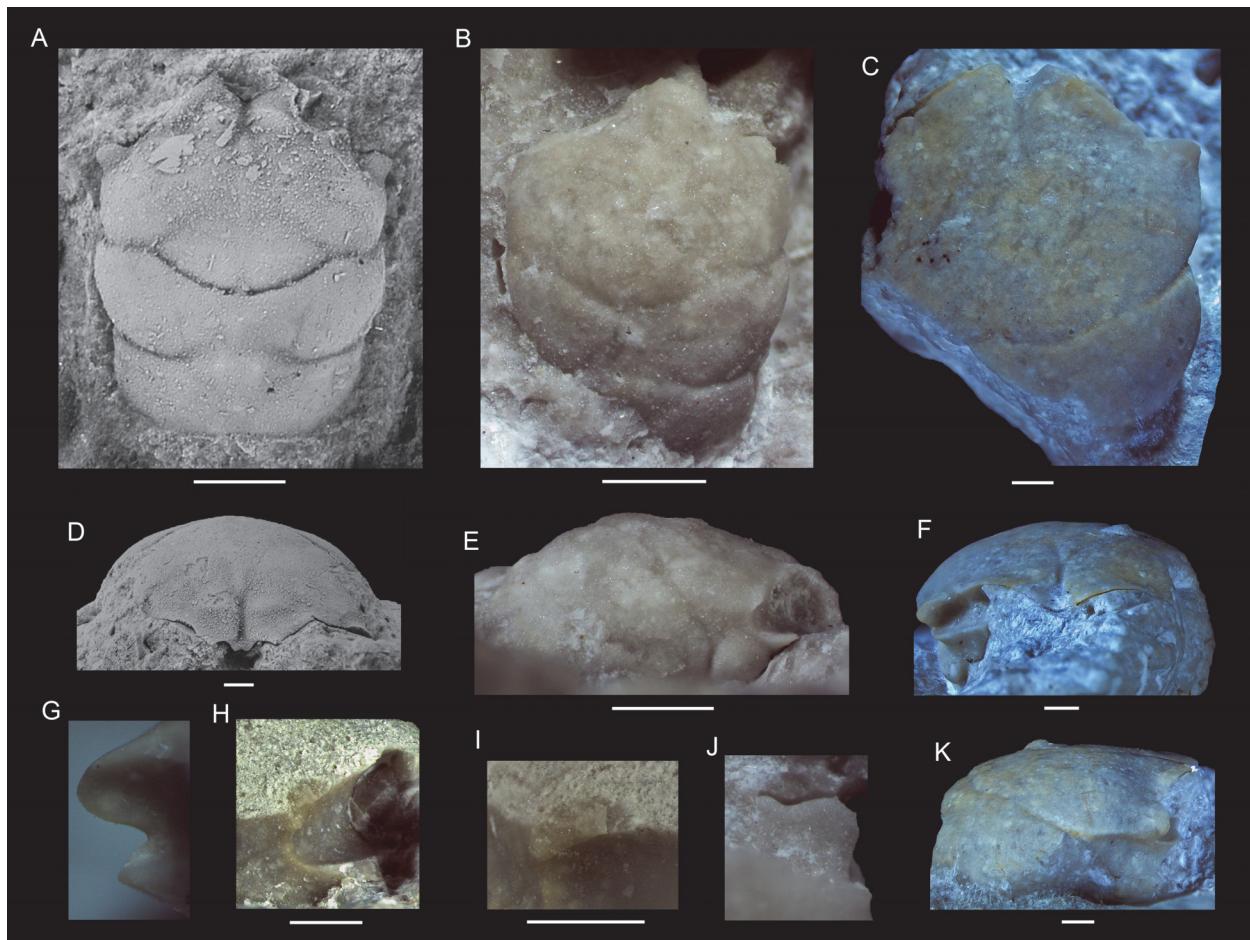


FIGURE 5. Specimens of the crab *Navarradromites pedroartali* Klompmaker et al., 2012, from the mid-Cretaceous (early late Albian) of Koskobilo, northern Spain. **A–C**, dorsal views (holotype MGSB77711, MAB k3593, and MAB k3591, resp.). **D, F**, frontal views showing somewhat different rostral tips (MAB k3018 and MAB k3591, resp.). **E, K**, right-lateral views (MAB k3593 and MAB k3591, resp.). **G, H**, views of orbital structure with fissure laterally (MAB k3591 and paratype MAB k3182, resp.); height G ~1.0 mm. **I**, frontal view of damaged upper orbital projection that is wider than tall (paratype MAB k3182). **J**, lower orbital margin (upper orbital margin is not complete), width figure ~0.5 mm (MAB k3593). **A** and **D** colored dark and subsequently coated with ammonium chloride prior to photography; from Klompmaker et al. (2012, figure 8D, I, reproduced with permission). Those images are not published under the terms of the CC-BY license of this article. For permission to reuse, please see Klompmaker et al. (2012). Scale bar width equals 1.0 mm.

2012b *Navarradromites pedroartali* Klompmaker, Feldmann, and Schweitzer; Schweitzer et al., p. 6, fig. 5.3.

Diagnosis. Klompmaker et al. (2012, p. 796).

Material studied. Paratypes: MAB k2956, 2516, 2955, 3018, 3182; other material: 2957, 3593, 3594, 3595, UF 271729.

Occurrence. Koskobilo quarry, northern Spain (coordinates in Google Earth: 42.88, -2.20), reef limestones of the lower upper Albian Albeniz Unit of the Eguino Formation (Klompmaker, 2013a; López-Horgue and Bodego, 2017).

Dimensions. (In mm) MAB k3591: max. length excl. rostrum but incl. epigastric swellings (L)=-,

max. width (W)=9.9; MAB k3593: L=-, W=2.7; see Klompmaker et al. (2012, table 2) for more measurements.

Description. Referral is made to Klompmaker et al. (2012, p. 799). New details of orbital structure: lateral side of orbits usually show a wide fissure or re-entrant (MAB k2516, 2955, 2956, 3182, 3591, 3593, and 3595); anterolaterally oriented outer orbital spine wider than tall in cross-section (MAB k3182, 3593); lower orbital margin does not project beyond upper orbital margin (MAB k3593, 3591); and rectangular lower orbital margin exhibits a weak concavity in dorsal view (MAB k3593, 3591). Rostrum in frontal view with small, downturned,

axially indented projection for some large specimens (MAB k3018, 3182, 3594) or with single small triangle in small specimens (MAB k2955-2957).

Remarks. As *Eodromites cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. and *Navarradromites pedroartali* can look very similar to one another for incompletely preserved specimens, differences are highlighted here. The outer orbital spines break off easily and so do the rostral spines, which make them appear almost identical to specimens of *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. When well-preserved, these orbital spines tend to be more pronounced in *N. pedroartali*. The downturned, indented projection of the rostrum in frontal view for large specimens of *N. pedroartali* appears absent in *E. cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. for similar-sized specimens, where this character is either pointed or straight [MAB k2513, 2626, 2638 (Figure 4F)]. Lastly, the lateralmost part of the cervical groove in dorsal view tends to bend forward more so than in *Eodromites cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. (see Klompmaker et al., 2012; Figures 4, 5).

A previous article (Klompmaker et al., 2012, p. 796) found placement in homolodromiids unlikely because “the carapace of the homolodromiids has its widest part typically in the posterior [or central] part of the carapace, [the former of] which is the part that is typically narrowest in *Navarradromites*.” Comparisons to homolodromiids deserve a more extensive discussion because of multiple striking similarities. The frontal structure with two rostral spines in dorsal view and the anterolaterally projected outer orbital spines are very reminiscent of extant (e.g., Guinot, 1995; Martin et al., 2001; Ng and McLay, 2005; Lemaitre and Tavares, 2014) and fossil (Förster et al., 1985; Feldmann, 1993; Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2010d, for *Homolus auduini* Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1835) homolodromiids. Additionally, the concavity or opening in the orbital rim in lateral view in *Navarradromites* (but see MAB k3591) is also seen in extant homolodromiids (e.g., Báez and Martin, 1989; Martin et al., 2001; Ng and McLay, 2005; Lemaitre and Tavares, 2014). However, a spine on the lower orbital margin that is often present in homolodromiids (Martin, 1990; Guinot, 1995; Schweitzer et al., 2004; Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2010d; Lemaitre and Tavares, 2014) is absent in *Navarradromites*. Furthermore, based on a limited number of specimens, the orbits of homolodromiids appear shallower usually (Förster et al., 1985, p. 344; Báez and Martin, 1989, figure 2A; Martin, 1990, figure 2B but see figure 5B; Feldmann et al., 1993, figure 27.2; Lemaitre and Tavares, 2014, figure 5C) than

in *Navarradromites*. Together with these differences in the orbital region, the different overall outline and the close similarity to *Eodromites* in shape and groove pattern suggest that placement within Goniodromitidae remains best supported. The frontal structure with a bifid rostrum and anterolaterally oriented spines is a remarkable example of convergent evolution of *Navarradromites* toward members of Homolodromiidae, for which this type of frontal structure is characteristic.

Family HOMOLODROMIIDAE Alcock, 1900
Genus NODOPROSOPON Beurlen, 1928b

Type species. *Prosopon ornatum* von Meyer, 1857, by original designation and monotypy.

Included species. ?*Nodoprosopon echinorum* Collins in Collins and Wierzbowski, 1985; *N. ornatum* (von Meyer, 1857), as *Prosopon*.

Remarks. *Nodoprosopon* was originally placed in Prosopinidae (=Prosopidae) by Beurlen (1928b) and Prosopidae was still its placement in 2007 (Schweitzer et al., 2007a). Subsequently, Schweitzer and Feldmann (2009d) placed this genus in a new family, Nodoprosopidae, because they found the shape of the carapace and rostrum to be unique among Jurassic brachyurans and the genus differed from members of Prosopidae and Longidromitidae. They recognized that placement of Nodoprosopidae within Glaessneropsoidea may be an issue because the orbital structure was unknown. Despite attempts to reveal the orbits, we did not find a single orbital cavity in 28 specimens of *Nodoprosopon ornatum*, from which we conclude that this cavity is likely to have been poorly developed and/or lightly calcified. Guinot (2019) opined that *Nodoprosopon* may be close to Bucculentidae. There are multiple similarities including the overall regional definition, but differences also exist such as the orbits and the hepatic region of *Bucculentum* Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d, which is much more swollen, so that the carapace of bucculentids is more rectangular in shape than in *Nodoprosopon* (Guinot, 2019; pers. obs. AAK). The trifid rostrum combined with the outer orbital spines are not known among Glaessneropsoidea, but they are characteristic of Homolodromiidae (Homolodromioidae). This still extant family is represented by *Homolus auduini* Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1835, in the Jurassic (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2010d). *Nodoprosopon* fits Homolodromiidae well in many aspects (Schweitzer et al., 2004, 2012b): overall outline of dorsal carapace with diverging lateral margins posteriorly, presence of outer orbital and rostral spines (one central spine at a lower level and two diverging spines),

lacking well-defined orbits, a somewhat inflated subhepatic region, well-defined cervical and brachiocardiac grooves paralleling each other, and a spinose character on anterior carapace as in a number of fossil members (*H. auduini* and *Antarctidromia inflata* Förster, Gaździcki, and Wrona, 1985). Thus, we propose that the trifid rostrum and outer orbital spines in *Nodoprosopon* are not an example of convergent evolution toward members of Homolodromiidae. Instead, we place *Nodoprosopon* in Homolodromiidae.

Rostral spines on their own do represent an example of convergent evolution, however. Diverging rostral spines in combination with a posteriorly widening carapace also occur in the mid-Cretaceous majoids, Priscinachidae Breton, 2009 (Breton, 2009; Klompmaker, 2013a). However, *Nodoprosopon* bears a third, central rostral spine and appears to exhibit less developed orbits not visible adjacent to the rostral structure and without notches. Another Mesozoic crab, the homolid *Doerflesia ornata* Feldmann and Schweitzer, 2009, characterized by a *linea homolica* not observed in *Nodoprosopon*, also bears two diverging rostral spines. Other non-homolodromiids with at least two rostral spines include, for example, Poupiniidae Guinot, 1991 (Guinot, 1991; Feldmann et al., 1993), some Raninoida (Van Bakel et al., 2012), some Prosopidae (*Laeviprosopon laeve*) (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2008b), and Bucculentidae Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d (Starzyk et al., 2011).

Nodoprosopon echinorum was placed in the homolid genus *Tithonohomola* Glaessner, 1933 by Wehner (1988) based on the presumed possession of a *linea homolica*. Subsequently, Schweitzer et al. (2007a) placed *N. echinorum* in *Nodoprosopon* after comparison to *N. ornatum*, and Feldmann and Schweitzer (2009) added that no *linea homolica* could be found in the holotype. However, the taxon has not been mentioned in the literature about *Nodoprosopon* since (see Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d; Schweitzer et al., 2010). The species resembles *Vectis* Withers, 1945, and *Verrucarinus* Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d, in overall shape, delineation of regions, and overall ornamentation. Unfortunately, the frontal region of *N. echinorum* is not preserved. For now, we questionably retain that species in *Nodoprosopon*, but further study of the holotype and new specimens when available would be welcome to reevaluate its generic placement.

Nodoprosopon ornatum (von Meyer, 1857)

Figure 6

- | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1857 | <i>Prosopon ornatum</i> von Meyer, p. 556. |
| 1858 | <i>Prosopon spinosum</i> von Meyer; Quenstedt, p. 779, pl. 95.37. |
| 1860 | <i>Prosopon ornatum</i> von Meyer; von Meyer, p. 212, pl. 23.25-23.26. |
| 1867 | <i>Prosopon pustulatum</i> Quenstedt, p. 315, pl. 26.13. |
| 1889 | <i>Prosopon ornatum</i> von Meyer; Moericke, p. 60, pl. 6.15. |
| 1966 | <i>Nodoprosopon ornatum carpaticum</i> Patrulius, p. 507, fig. 5, pl. 30.8. |
| 1969 | <i>Nodoprosopon ornatum</i> (von Meyer); Glaessner, R484, fig. 294.3. |
| 1985 | <i>Nodoprosopon circinatum</i> Collins in Collins and Wierzbowski, p. 76, pl. 1.1. |
| 1988 | <i>Nodoprosopon ornatum</i> (von Meyer); Wehner, p. 47, fig. 14, pl. 3.3-3.5. |
| 2000 | <i>Nodoprosopon ornatum</i> (von Meyer); Müller et al., p. 52, figs. 6, 17G. |
| 2007a | <i>Nodoprosopon ornatum</i> (von Meyer); Schweitzer et al., p. 104, fig. 2.1-2.2. |
| 2007a | <i>Nodoprosopon circinatum</i> Collins in Collins and Wierzbowski; Schweitzer et al., fig. 2.6 (non 2.9). |
| 2009d | <i>Nodoprosopon ornatum</i> (von Meyer); Schweitzer and Feldmann, p. 116, fig. 10. |
| 2012b | <i>Nodoprosopon ornatum</i> (von Meyer); Schweitzer et al., p. 24, fig. 15.2. |
| 2018 | <i>Nodoprosopon ornatum</i> (von Meyer); Schweitzer et al., fig. 18.6. |
| 2018 | <i>Nodoprosopon ornatum</i> (von Meyer); Schweigert and Kuschel, fig. 19. |

Diagnosis. See Schweitzer and Feldmann (2009d, p. 116).

Material studied. NHMW 1990/0041/0061, 1990/0041/0063, 1990/0041/0342, 1990/0041/0520, 1990/0041/2967, 1990/0041/3160, 1990/0041/3475, 1990/0041/3513, 1990/0041/4064, 2007z0149/0010, 2014/0194/0046, 2014/0194/0070, 2014/0194/1007, all from the coral reef Ernstbrunn Limestone of the Ernstbrunn quarries (Google Earth coordinates: 48.54, 16.35), Austria, Late Jurassic (Tithonian) (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d; Schneider et al., 2013); MAB k3613-3615, from the sponge-microbial limestones of the Plettenberg quarry near Schömberg (Google Earth coordinates: 48.21, 8.81), SW Germany, Late Jurassic (late Oxfordian-early Kimmeridgian); MAB k3616-3621, from the sponge-microbial limestones of the Am Saufang quarry near Geisingen (Google Earth coordinates: 47.93, 8.67), SW Germany, Late Jurassic (late Kimmeridgian); SMNS 70490/1-3 from the bedded sponge-microbial limestones of Bad Überkingen-Oberböringen (Google Earth

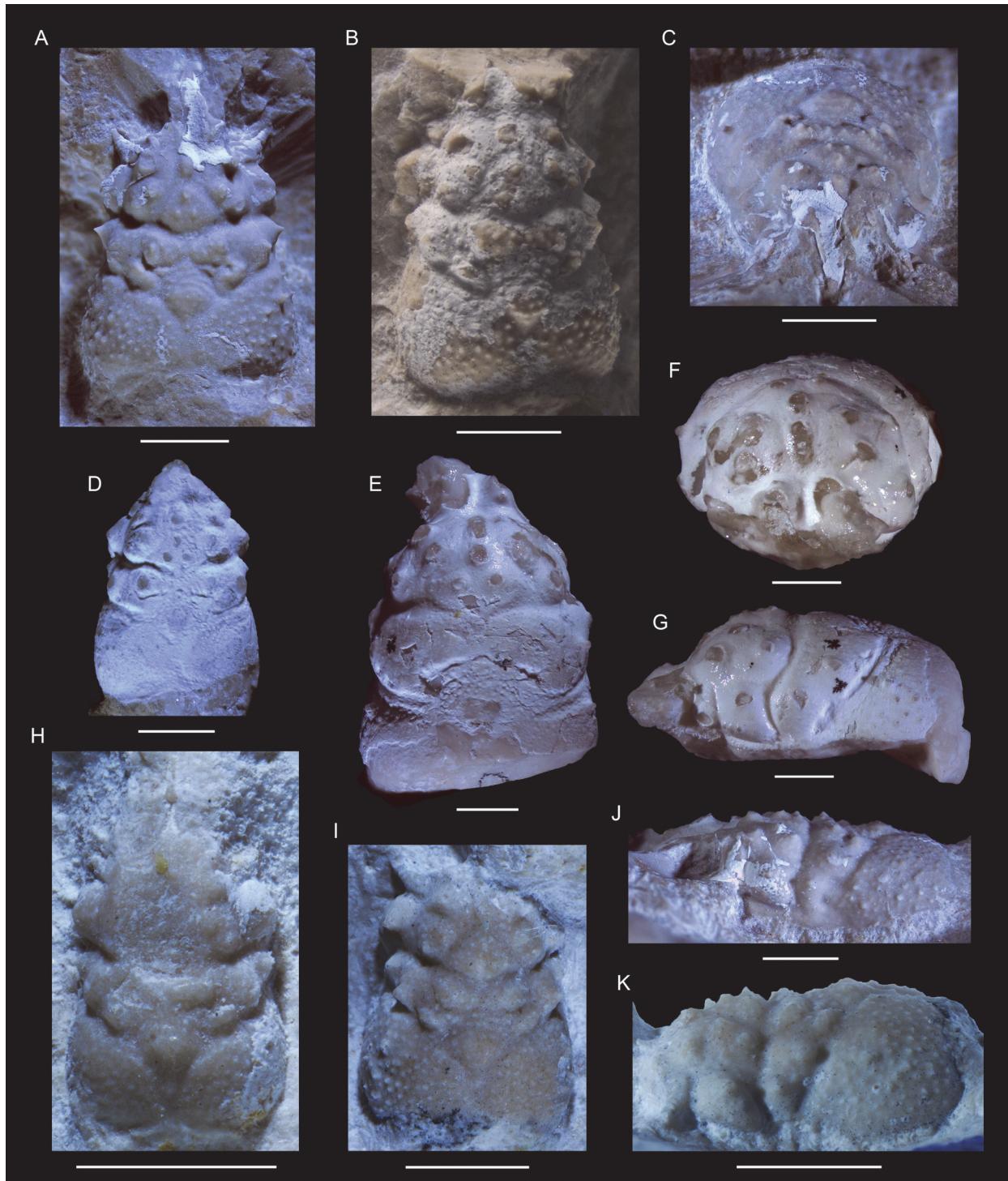


FIGURE 6. Specimens of the crab *Nodoprospon ornatum* (von Meyer, 1857) from the Late Jurassic of Central Europe. Specimens originate from the late Kimmeridgian of the Am Saufang quarry near Geisingen, SW Germany (**A**, **C**, **J**); the late Kimmeridgian of Bad Überkingen-Oberböhringen, SW Germany (**B**); the Tithonian of Ernstbrunn, eastern Austria (**D-G**); and the Oxfordian of Bzów (**H**) and Ogrodzieniec (**I**, **K**), Poland. **A**, **B**, **D**, **E**, **H**, **I**, dorsal views of carapaces (MAB k3620, SMNS 70490/3, NHMW 2014/0194/1007, 1990/0041/3475, 1535-I-F/MP/1535/1509/08, 6281-I-F/MP/6281/1599/12, resp.). Note central rostral spine in **A**, **C**, and **H**. **C**, **F** frontal views of carapaces (NHMW 1990/0041/3475, MAB k3620, resp.). **G**, **J**, **K**, left-lateral views (NHMW 1990/0041/3475, MAB k3620, 6281-I-F/MP/6281/1599/12, resp.). Scale bar width equals 2.0 mm.

coordinates: 48.61, 9.79), SW Germany, Late Jurassic (late Kimmeridgian); 1332-I-F/MP/1332/1508/08 and 1535-I-F/MP/1535/1509/08 from the sponge-microbial limestones of Bzów (Google Earth coordinates: 50.28, 19.31), Poland, Late Jurassic (Oxfordian); 6281-I-F/MP/6281/1599/12 from the sponge-microbial limestones of Ogrodzie-niec (Google Earth coordinates: 50.27, 19.31), Poland, Late Jurassic (Oxfordian).

Occurrence. Late Jurassic (Oxfordian-Tithonian) of Central Europe (Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Poland).

Dimensions. (In mm) NHMW 1990/0041/0061: max. length excl. rostrum (L)=~2.9, max. width (W)=2.2; 1990/0041/0063: L=-, W=~4.2; 1990/0041/0342: L=~8.1, W=-; 1990/0041/0520: L=-, W=5.8; 1990/0041/2967: L=-, W=-; 1990/0041/3160: L=-, W=~3.9; 1990/0041/3475: L=> 9.6, W=7.8; 1990/0041/3513: L=-, W=~3.7; 1990/0041/4064: L=~4.0, W=3.3; 2007z0149/0010: L=-, W=~4.9; 2014/0194/0046: L=-, W=-; 2014/0194/0070: L=~9.1, W=-; 2014/0194/1007: L=~5.4, W=4.3; MAB k3613: L=5.5, W=-; k3614: L=-, W=5.0; k3615: L=5.7, W=4.5; k3616: L=-, W=5.2; k3617: L=5.2, W=3.5; k3618: L=4.9, W=3.3; k3619: L=-, W=5.0; k3620: L=5.9, W=4.8; k3621: L=-, W=8.0; 1332-I-F/MP/1332/1508/08: L=-, W=4.1; 1535-I-F/MP/1535/1509/08: L=~2.9, W=2.2; 6281-I-F/MP/6281/1599/12: L=-, W=3.4; SMNS 70490/1: L=8.0, W=5.7; 70490/2: L=5.7, W=4.3; 70490/3: L=7.7, W=5.9.

Description. Reference is made to von Meyer (1860, p. 212), translated to English by Schweitzer et al. (2007a, p. 104), and supplemental information in Wehner (1988, p. 48-49). Additionally: orbits poorly known, small portion right orbit preserved (Figure 6F), suggesting rather shallow orbit with rim and without fissures.

Remarks. The entire rostrum consisting of three spines as described by Wehner (1988, p. 48) is incomplete in all specimens (Figure 6). The antero-laterally oriented spines at the outer orbital angle were drawn previously (Wehner, 1988, figure 14), but are photographed here for the first time. The subhepatic swelling may be less protruding in larger specimens in dorsal view, and the uro-/meta-gastric regions are variably expressed. Two Ernstbrunn specimens (1990/0041/4064, 2014/0194/0070) lack the two tubercles at the base of the mesogastric region.

Wehner (1988) declared *Nodoprosopon circinatum* Collins in Collins and Wierzbowski, 1985, a junior synonym of *N. ornatum* after comparing the actual specimens. Schweitzer et al. (2007a) noted

several differences of *N. circinatum* compared to *Nodoprosopon* s.s. (including *N. ornatum*), but we were not able to verify these differences after studying intraspecific variation within 13 specimens from Ernstbrunn. Thus, we agree and maintain the synonymy proposed by Wehner (1988) here.

Patrulius (1966) erected a new subspecies (*Nodoprosopon ornatum carpaticum*) and noted some small differences between *N. ornatum* and this taxon, including a greater number of tubercles in the anterior carapace, a smaller number of tubercles in the middle part, and the presence of tubercles on the cardiac region. Our study cannot confirm these differences. Although tubercles are usually present on the middle part of the carapace, we have also observed some specimens (NHMW 1990/0041/3475; Figure 6E) that do not carry clear tubercles there, but otherwise, appear identical to all other specimens. Thus, we do not elevate this subspecies to the species-level.

Family LONGODROMITIDAE Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d

Genus ABYSSOPHTHALMUS Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d

Type species. *Prosopon spinosum* von Meyer, 1842, by original designation.

Included species. *Abyssophthalmus adinae* Schweitzer, Feldmann, Lazăr, Schweigert, and Frățescu, 2018; *A. bellaii* (Crônier and Boursicot, 2009), as ?*Nodoprosopon*; ?*A. dzhafarberdensis* (Ilyin, 2005) comb. nov., as *Nodoprosopon*; *A. hebes* (von Meyer, 1835), as *Prosopon*; *A. mainense* (Crônier and Boursicot, 2009), as ?*Nodoprosopon*; *A. mirus* (Moericke, 1889), as *Prosopon*; *A. schultzi* Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009a; *A. spinosus* (von Meyer, 1842), as *Prosopon*; *A. stotzingensis* (von Meyer, 1856), as *Prosopon*.

?*Abyssophthalmus dzhafarberdensis* (Ilyin, 2005) comb. nov.

Figure 7

2005 *Nodoprosopon dzhafarberdensis* Ilyin, p. 171, fig. 35C, pl. 7.3.

Description. See Ilyin (2005, p. 171-175).

Remarks. *Nodoprosopon dzhafarberdensis* Ilyin, 2005, from the Tithonian-Berriasian of Crimea, was questionably assigned to *Prosopon* by Schweitzer and Feldmann (2009d), but a subsequent paper indicated that placement into a longodromitid genus such as *Planoprosopon* or *Abyssophthalmus* may be better (Schweitzer et al., 2018), to which we concur. Schweitzer and Feldmann (2009d, p. 101) proposed three differences between the two genera: *Abyssophthalmus* would

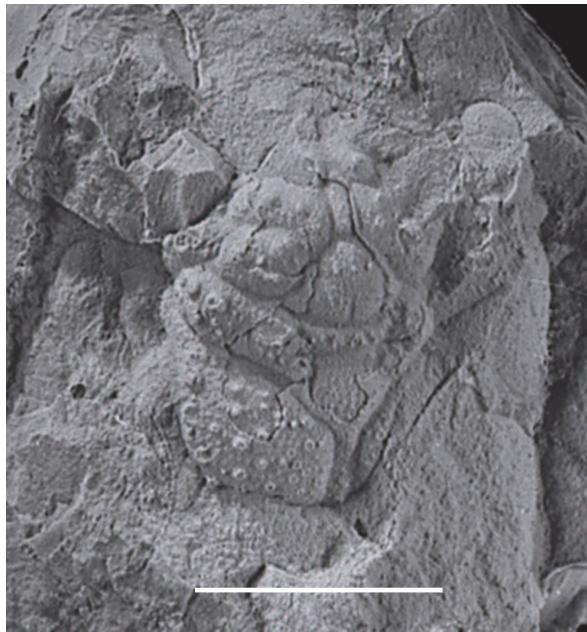


FIGURE 7. Holotype specimen of the crab *?Abyssophthalmus dzhafarberdensis* (Ilyin, 2005) comb. nov. from the Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous (Tithonian-Berriasian) of Crimea. Scale bar width equals 5.0 mm.

be less dorso-ventrally compressed, exhibit deeper orbits, and possess stronger orbital ornamentation. Only the first difference can be used here because the depth of the orbits and ornamentation on the orbital rim are difficult to observe in *N. dzhafarberdensis*. Based on a higher resolution image than the one published in Ilyin (2005) (Figure 7), we tentatively ascribe the taxon to *Abyssophthalmus* because the dorsal surface does not appear to be very compressed. We did not use Ilyin's figure 35C for comparison because this drawing does not appear to accurately represent the specimen.

Abyssophthalmus cf. *A. spinosum* (von Meyer, 1842)

Figure 8

- 1842 *Prosopon spinosum* von Meyer, p. 71, pl. 15.1-15.2.
- 1858 *Prosopon marginatum* von Meyer; Quenstedt, p. 779, pl. 95.35.
- 1860 *Prosopon spinosum* von Meyer; von Meyer, p. 196, pl. 23.6-23.7.
- 1867 *Prosopon personatum* Quenstedt, p. 315, pl. 26.10.
- 1936 *Prosopon spinosum* von Meyer; Kuhn, p. 122, fig. 2.
- 1969 *Nodoprosopon spinosum* (von Meyer); Förster, p. 53, pl. 2.2.
- 1983 *Nodoprosopon spinosum* (von Meyer); Meyer and Schmidt-Kaler, fig. 21.6(8).

- 1985 *Nodoprosopon spinosum* (von Meyer); Collins and Wierzbowski, p. 80, pl. 1.6.
- 1988 *Nodoprosopon spinosum* (von Meyer); Wehner, p. 44, pls. 2.9, 3.1, 3.2.
- 2000 *Nodoprosopon spinosum* (von Meyer); Müller et al., fig. 17f.
- 2009d *Abyssophthalmus spinosus* (von Meyer); Schweitzer and Feldmann, p. 108, fig. 8.1, 8.5-8.7.
- 2012b *Abyssophthalmus spinosus* (von Meyer); Schweitzer et al., fig. 9.1.
- 2018 *Abyssophthalmus spinosus* (von Meyer); Schweigert and Kuschel, p. 20, fig. 11.
- 2018 *Abyssophthalmus spinosus* (von Meyer); Schweitzer et al., fig. 18.1.

Diagnosis. See Wehner (1988, p. 45).

Material studied. MAB k3607-3612, from the sponge-microbial limestones at the Plettenberg quarry near Schörberg (Google Earth coordinates: 48.21, 8.81), SW Germany, Late Jurassic (late Oxfordian-early Kimmeridgian); NHMW 2014/0194/0952, from the coral reef Ernstbrunn Limestone of the Ernstbrunn quarries (Google Earth coordinates: 48.54, 16.35), Austria, Late Jurassic (Tithonian) (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d; Schneider et al., 2013).

Occurrence. Late Jurassic (Oxfordian-Tithonian) of Europe (Austria, Germany, and Poland).

Dimensions. (In mm) NHMW 2014/0194/0952: max. length excl. rostrum (L)=39.1, max. width excl. projections (W)=30.1; MAB k3607: L=12.0, W=9.5; k3608: L=-, W=11.8; k3609: L=10.1, W=7.6; k3610: L=10.3, W=8.2; k3611: L=9.0, W=7.3; k3612: L=-, W=10.2.

Description. See von Meyer (1860, p. 196) and its translation and emended description in Schweitzer and Feldmann 2009d, p. 110-111).

Remarks. The specimen represents an unusually large individual with a length width ratio of 1.30; we have found no smaller individuals in the Ernstbrunn collection that may be conspecific to this specimen. The specimen closely resembles *Abyssophthalmus spinosus* in many ways: the overall pattern and depth of grooves, carapace outline, the rostrum with a wide concavity axially in dorsal view, the spinose character of the anterior carapace, distinct spines on the epibranchial region, the uro-/metagastric region that is much narrower axially, and the tubercles on the meso-metabranital region. However, some differences also exist such as the lack of a true mesogastric process (it is a groove instead), the seemingly proportionally wider meso-metabranital region, and the somewhat more spinose character on the anterior carapace. Moreover, the length-width ratio of the Oxfordian

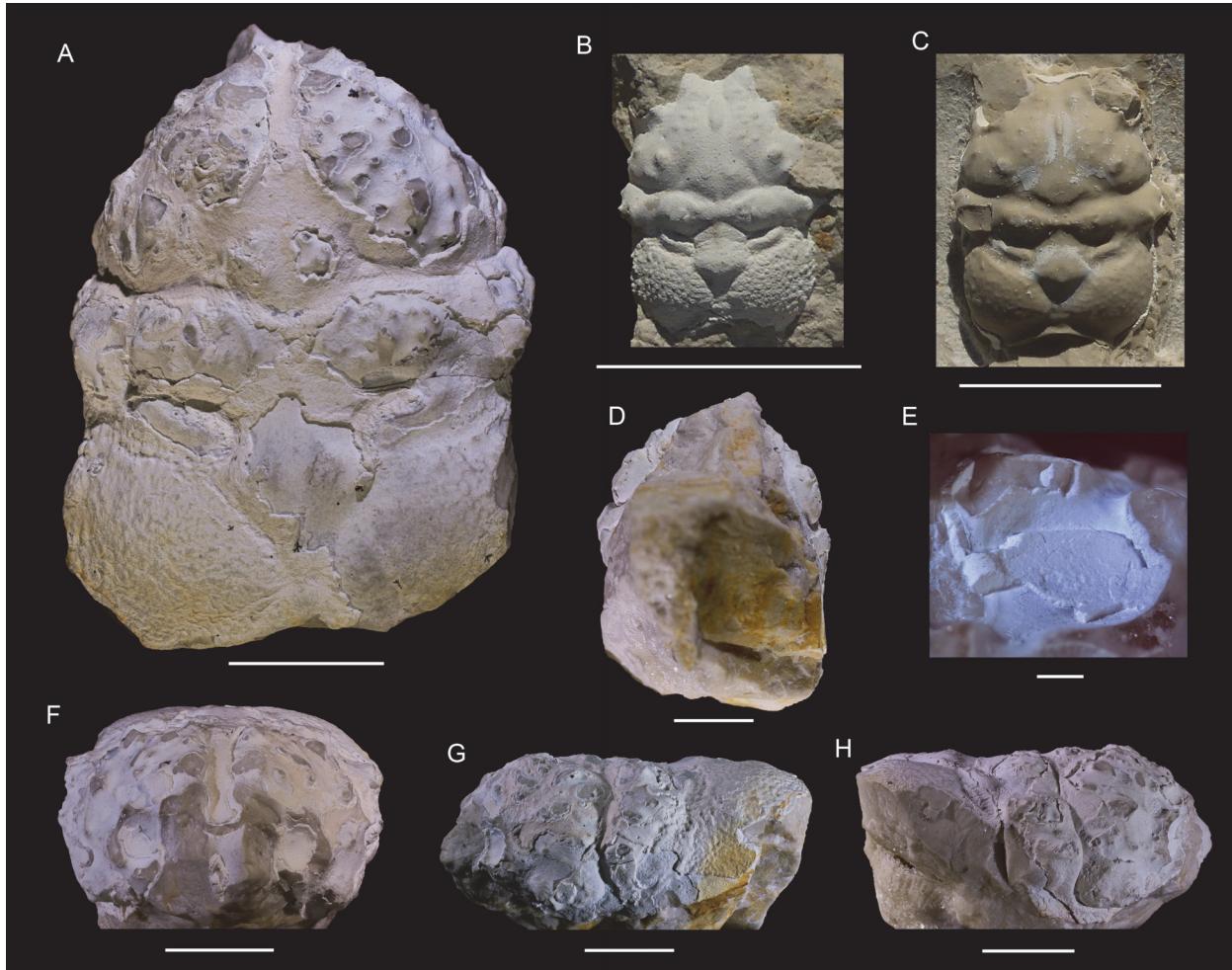


FIGURE 8. Specimen of the crab *Abyssophthalmus* cf. *A. spinosus* (von Meyer, 1842) from the Late Jurassic (Tithonian) of Ernstbrunn, eastern Austria (all except **B** and **C**) and specimens of *A. spinosus* from the Late Jurassic (late Oxfordian-early Kimmeridgian) of the Plettenberg quarry, Germany (**B**, **C**). **A**, **D-H**, dorsal, ventral, right-orbital (shown upside down to better see depth), frontal, left-lateral, and right-lateral views, resp. (NHMW 2014/0194/0952). **B**, **C**, dorsal views (MAB k3611 and k3607). Scale bar width is 10.0 mm, except for **E** (1.0 mm).

material appears to increase as the animal grows from ~1.3 for small specimens to ~1.4–1.5 (carapace lengths of ~12–19 mm) (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d, table 8), but this trend is not supported by data in Wehner (1988, p. 45). We refrain from erecting a new species because we cannot exclude the possibility that the differences are caused by ontogenetic change. The carapace herein is nearly twice as large as the largest one reported in Wehner (1988): 22.1 mm vs 39.1 mm length. Therefore, we tentatively assign the specimen to *A. spinosus*.

This specimen is the first record of this species from the Tithonian, if our assignment is correct. To our knowledge, this specimen represents the largest complete reported brachyuran carapace identified to the species-level from the Juras-

sic thus far [compare to data in Klompmaker et al. (2015a)]. The right orbital cavity bears a vertical ridge in frontal view (Figure 8E, left side), a feature often seen in Late Jurassic crabs (e.g., Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d; Starzyk, 2013; herein). Of note is that the cuticle is fully present in one part (Figure 8E, left side, middle part), but nearly absent in another part (Figure 8E, left side, lower part); this ridge becomes much less prominent in the latter case, implying that this ridge may become difficult to recognize for internal molds of some brachyurans.

Genus *PLANOPROSOPON* Schweitzer,
Feldmann, and Lazăr, 2007a

Type species. *Prosopon heydeni* von Meyer, 1857, by original designation.

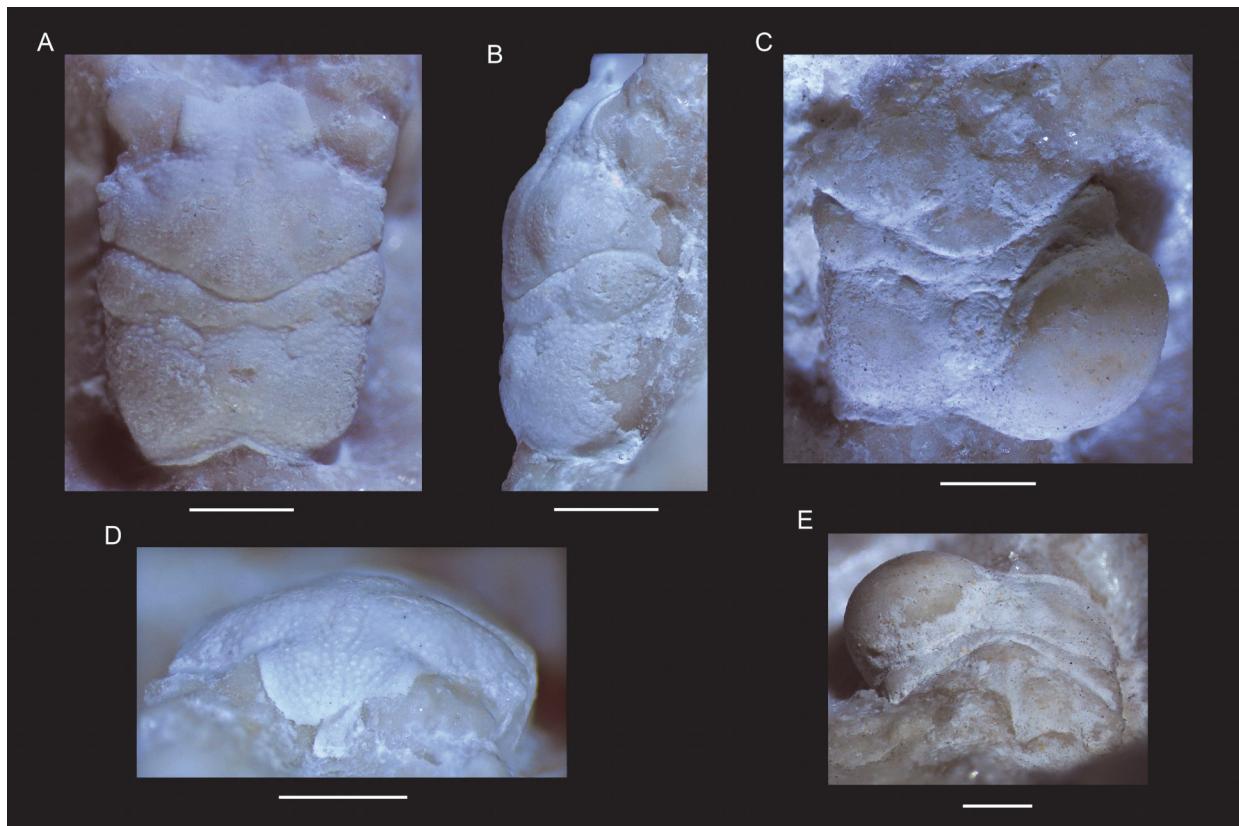


FIGURE 9. Specimens of the crab *Planoprosopon* aff. *P. hystricosus* Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009a, from the Late Jurassic (Tithonian) of Ernstbrunn, eastern Austria. **A, C**, dorsal views of carapace (NHMW 2017/0089/0034 and 1990/0041/0805). **B**, right-lateral view (2017/0089/0034). **D, E**, frontal views (2017/0089/0034 and 1990/0041/0805). Note the presence of an epicaridean parasite swelling (*ichnotaxon Kanthyloma crusta* Klompmaker et al., 2014) in the right branchial region in 1990/0041/0805. Scale bar width equals 1.0 mm.

Included species. *Planoprosopon aequus* (von Meyer, 1857), as *Prosopon*; *P. conspicuus* Schweitzer, Lazar, Feldmann, Stoica, and Frantescu, 2017; *P. cornutus* (Wehner, 1988), as *Nodoprosopon*; *P. dumosus* (Wehner, 1988), as *Nodoprosopon*; *P. heydeni* (von Meyer, 1857), as *Prosopon*; *P. hystricosus* Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009a; *P. kashimaensis* Kato, Takahashi, and Taira, 2010; *P. major* (Hée, 1924); *P. ogawaense* Karasawa and Hirota, 2019; *P. quadratum* Schweigert and Koppenk, 2011; *P. rhathamingus* Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009a; *P. sarumaru* Karasawa and Hirota, 2019; *P. schweigerti* Schweitzer and Feldmann 2009b.

Planoprosopon aff. *P. hystricosus* Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009a
Figure 9

2009a *Planoprosopon hystricosus* Schweitzer and Feldmann, p. 219, fig. 4.4-4.6.

Diagnosis. See Schweitzer and Feldmann (2009a, p. 220).

Material studied. NHMW 1990/0041/0805, 1990/0041/1614, 1990/0041/4221b, 2017/0089/0034.

Occurrence. Coral reef Ernstbrunn Limestone of the Ernstbrunn quarries (Google Earth coordinates: 48.54, 16.35), Austria, Late Jurassic (Tithonian) (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d; Schneider et al., 2013).

Dimensions. (In mm) NHMW 2017/0089/0034: max. length excl. rostrum (L)=3.0, max. width excl. projections (W)=2.7; 1990/0041/0805: L=~, W=3.3; 1990/0041/1614: L=~ 2.0, W=~1.8; 1990/0041/4221b: L=~3.0, W=~2.5.

Description. See Schweitzer and Feldmann (2009a, p. 220-221).

Remarks. This species has been figured only in dorsal view; we here provide frontal and lateral views for the first time using a newly discovered specimen. Schweitzer and Feldmann (2009a) provided images of three specimens of this species measuring 2.8, 3.7, and 11.8 mm in length excluding the rostrum. The differences from the smallest two figured versus the largest specimen include:

(1) change in the course of the cervical groove from broadly V-shaped to more sinuous with a middle segment, (2) development of large tubercles in the hepatic-protogastric region, (3) increase of the proportional length of the meta/urogastric region, (4) the epibranchial region becomes less swollen laterally, (5) position of maximum width becomes located more anteriorly, and (6) the length-width ratio increases. These changes were attributed to allometric growth (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009a). The number and types of changes are quite remarkable for crabs, however. For example, brachyuran carapaces usually become proportionally wider instead of longer through ontogeny as shown quantitatively (e.g., Barnes, 1968; Davidson and Marsden, 1987; Negreiros-Franozo et al., 2003; Klompmaker et al., 2012, 2015b; Gómez-Cruz et al., 2015; but see Finney and Abele, 1981, for the opposite). A change from a carapace with small tubercles to a combination of small and large tubercles is uncommon in crabs. More specimens of intermediate size are needed to confirm whether all specimens of the type series are truly conspecific. The specimens under study resemble the paratypes more closely than the holotype, so we questionably assign these specimens to *Plano-prosopon* aff. *P. hystericus*.

One of the three studied specimens contains a swelling in the right branchial region (Figure 9C, E), almost certainly caused by an epicaridean isopod parasite, as seen in modern decapods (e.g., Williams and Boyko, 2012; An et al., 2015). Such swellings are referred to the ichnotaxon *Kanthylooma crusta* Klompmaker, Artal, Van Bakel, Fraaije, and Jagt, 2014 [see also Klompmaker and Boxshall (2015)]. This is the first record of *Kanthylooma* in this species.

Family PROSOPIDAE von Meyer, 1860

Included genera. *Acareprosopon* Klompmaker, 2013a; *Europrosopon* gen. nov.; *Laeviprosopon* Glaessner, 1933; *Nipponopon* Karasawa, Kato, and Terabe, 2006; *Prosopon* von Meyer, 1835; *Protuberosa* Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d; *Rathbunopon* Stenzel, 1945.

Remarks. The crab *Rathbunopon* was originally placed in Prosopidae by Stenzel (1945), which was followed by others (Withers, 1951; Wright and Collins, 1972; Müller et al., 2000; Collins, 2002; Karasawa et al., 2006), while Bishop (1986) was unsure about placement of the genus in his list. However, Schweitzer et al. (2010) and Karasawa et al. (2011) moved *Rathbunopon* within Glaessneropsidae in an entirely different superfamily, Glaessneropsidoidea. Karasawa et al. (2011, p. 538) briefly

explained this change was based on “carapace proportions and the ornamentation and conformation of the orbits.” Subsequently, Klompmaker et al. (2011) included *Rathbunopon* in Prosopidae again based on its close similarity to what is now known as *Europrosopon*, a fit with the diagnosis of Prosopidae in Schweitzer and Feldmann (2009d), and the presence of an augenrest in *Rathbunopon*, a feature that would be characteristic of prosopids (but see some species of *Laeviprosopon*). Subsequent papers by Guinot (2019) and Collins et al. (2020) kept *Rathbunopon* in Glaessneropsidae, but others favored placement in Prosopidae (González-León et al., 2016; Ossó et al., 2018). Schweitzer et al. (2012b, 2018, p. 326-327) maintained placement in Glaessneropsidae and provided a more detailed explanation providing only differences in orbital characters. Given the close morphological similarity of *Rathbunopon* and *Europrosopon*, placement in two different superfamilies would imply dramatic convergent evolution. Hence, further study is in order. We studied *Rathbunopon obesum* (Van Straelen, 1944), *Europrosopon aculeatum* (von Meyer, 1857), and *E. abbreviatum* (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d) anew and affirm that nearly any character other than the orbital structure is similar, including the shape and delimitation of regions on the dorsal and lateral sides, a swollen subhepatic region, and the triangular shape and orientation of the rostrum (Figure 10). Differences exist in the orbital structure, but, overall, they appear less prominent than proposed. The outer orbital angle possesses a laterally oriented spine in *Europrosopon*, while a forwardly oriented projection with a wider base is present in *Rathbunopon* on the lateral side of the orbital structure; as a consequence, the orbital structure may appear wider and slightly more anterolaterally directed in *Europrosopon*. A ridge is present within the orbital structure in *Europrosopon*, but this feature is less prominent in *Rathbunopon*. Similarities of the orbital structure include the presence of a lower orbital projection that is similar in shape (although the one in *Rathbunopon* may be more pronounced), and both taxa possess a tubercle on the upper orbital margin. Rather than extreme convergent evolution of the entire carapace except for some parts of orbital structure justifying placement in different superfamilies, a much simpler explanation is that *Rathbunopon* and *Europrosopon* are more closely related and best placed in the same family. Regarding differences in orbits, recent work has shown that remarkable variation can be found within genera in the expression of the margins and

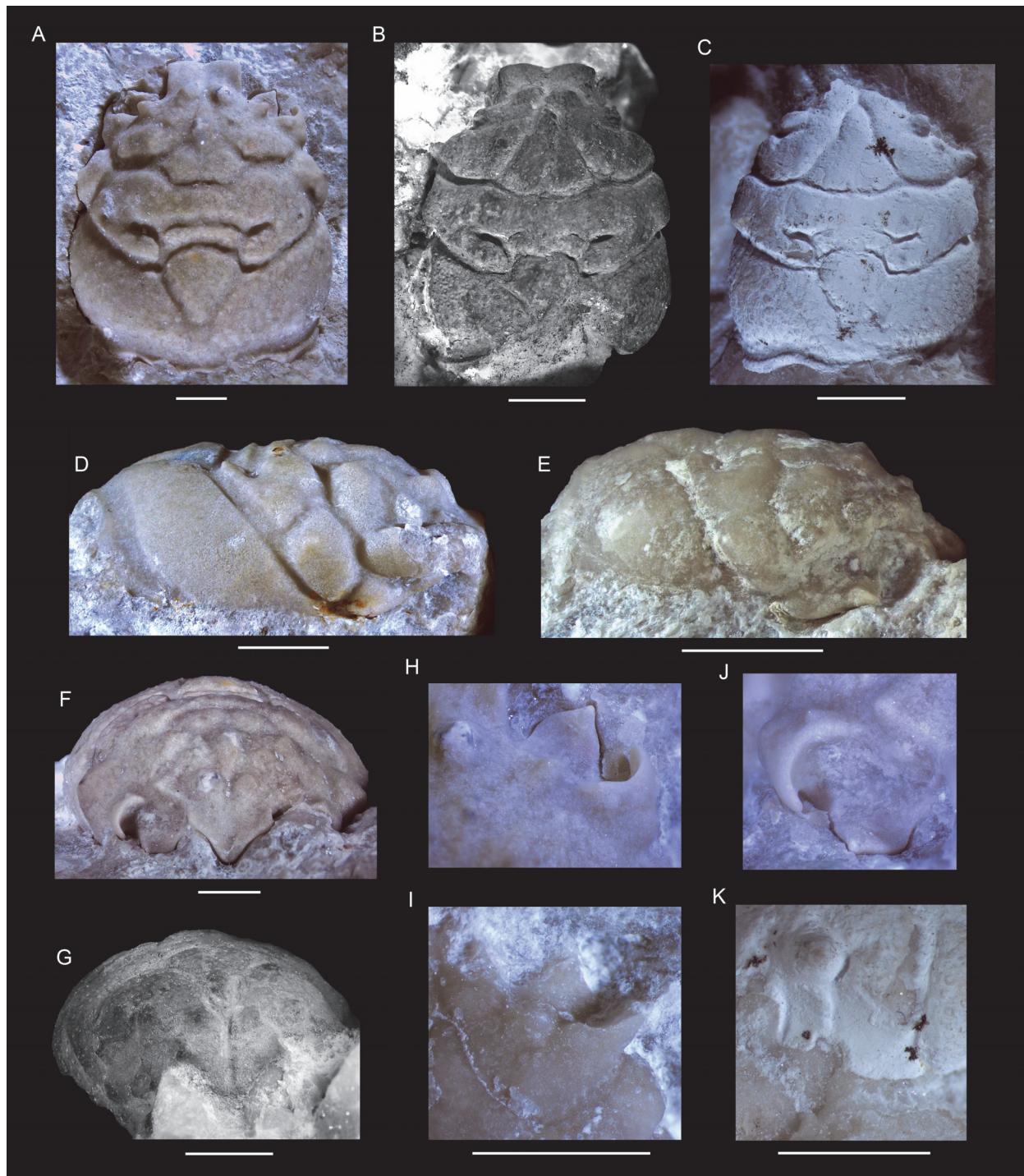


FIGURE 10. Comparisons between specimens of the mid-Cretaceous crab *Rathbunopon obesum* (Van Straelen, 1944) from Koskobilo, Spain, and the crab *Europrosopon aculeatum* (von Meyer, 1857) from Ernstbrunn, eastern Austria (Tithonian, NHMW numbers), and the Kotouc quarry (locality 3 of level 6), Czech Republic (Tithonian, MAB and UF numbers). **A, F, H, J**, dorsal, frontal, upper orbital, and orbital views of *R. obesum* (MAB k3600). **B, G**, dorsal and frontal views of *E. aculeatum* (NHMW/1990 0041/4059). **C, K**, dorsal and orbital view of *E. aculeatum* (NHMW 2007z0149/0005). **D**, right-lateral view of *R. obesum* (MAB k3141). **E**, right-lateral view of *E. aculeatum* (MAB k3605). **I**, upper orbital view of *E. aculeatum* (UF 288756). For approximate size of **H** and **J**, see **A** and **F**. Scale bar width equals 2.0 mm.

shape of the orbital structure (e.g., Starzyk, 2015b, 2016; herein), implying that considerable variation may also be expected within families. Guinot (2019: p. 764) found the groove just anterior to it to represent a striking feature, but also the ovoid carapace shape, the triangular rostrum, the well-defined and elevated regions, the metagastric and urogastric regions that are parallel and linear, and the deep and wide grooves. However, most or all these features can also be found in *Prosopon* and particularly in *Europrosopon*. The placement of genera currently classified within Glaessneropsidae resembling *Rathbunopon*, such as *Ekalakia* Bishop, 1976, and *Vectis*, requires a restudy as well, both genera originally being placed in Prosopidae (Withers, 1945; Bishop, 1976). Much hinges on whether the orbital structure of *Ekalakia* and *Glaessneropsis* Patrulius, 1959, are linked phylogenetically as proposed by Feldmann et al. (2008) or whether the similar-looking orbital structure of both taxa is an example of convergent evolution.

EUROPROSOPON gen. nov.

zoobank.org/A7050696-60FF-4E8B-AAC7-6591CAEAE746

Type species. *Prosopon aculeatum* von Meyer, 1857 (=*Prosopon verrucosum* Reuss, 1858).

Included species. *Europrosopon abbreviatum* (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d) comb. nov., as *Prosopon*; *E. aculeatum* (von Meyer, 1857) comb. nov. (=*Prosopon verrucosum* Reuss, 1858, and *Prosopon barbulescuae* Schweitzer, Feldmann, Lazăr, Schweigert, and Frățescu, 2018).

Diagnosis. Carapace excluding rostrum about as wide as long or slightly longer than wide (l/w ratios 1.0-1.1), ovate to subsquare. Widest point at mid-length or posteriorly. Outer orbital structure spine directed outward. Main grooves generally well-developed. Mesogastric region not strongly subdivided. Urogastric region separated from metagastric region. No deep groove separating epibranchial region from metagastric region. Small tubercles present across carapace.

Etymology. Contraction of euro and *Prosopon*, where euro refers to the fact that all known species thus far are found in Europe. Gender is neuter.

Remarks. This genus differs from other genera by a combination of a relatively low length-width ratio of the carapace compared to *Acareprosopon*, *Laeviprosopon*, *Prosopon*, and *Protuberosa*; a less nodose anterior carapace than *Nipponopon*, *Prosopon*, *Protuberosa*, and *Rathbunopon*; a lack of a strong groove separating the epibranchial region from metagastric region, which is the case for *Prosopon*, *Protuberosa*, and *Rathbunopon*; and a urogastric region separated from the metagastric

region, which is not clearly observed in *Acareprosopon*, *Laeviprosopon*, *Nipponopon*, *Prosopon*, and *Protuberosa*.

Europrosopon aculeatum (von Meyer, 1857) comb. nov.

Figures 11, 12

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- 1857 *Prosopon aculeatum* von Meyer, p. 556.
- 1858 *Prosopon verrucosum* Reuss, p. 11.
- 1858 *Prosopon marginatum* von Meyer, 1842; Quenstedt, p. 779, pl. 95.34.
- 1859 *Prosopon verrucosum* Reuss; Reuss, p. 70, pl. 24.1.
- 1860 *Prosopon aculeatum* von Meyer; von Meyer, p. 211, pl. 23.24.
- 1867 *Prosopon marginatum* von Meyer; Quenstedt, p. 315, pl. 26.9.
- 1964 *Prosopon verrucosum* Reuss; Bachmayer, fig. 130.
- 1966 *Prosopon verrucosum* Reuss; Patrulius, fig. 1B.
- 1988 *Prosopon aculeatum* von Meyer; Wehner, p. 17, fig. 6, pl. 1.1-1.2.
- 2000 *Prosopon aculeatum* von Meyer; Müller et al., fig. 17A.
- 2009d *Prosopon verrucosum* Reuss; Schweitzer and Feldmann, p. 71-73, fig. 2.7, 2.8, 2.11, 2.12.
- 2009d *Prosopon aculeatum* von Meyer; Schweitzer and Feldmann, p. 74-75, fig. 2.10.
- 2012b *Prosopon verrucosum* Reuss; Schweitzer et al., fig. 10.1c.
- 2013b *Prosopon verrucosum* Reuss; Klompmaker, fig. 1A.
- 2016 *Prosopon verrucosum* Reuss; Hyžný and Zorn, p. 130, pl. 2.7a-b.
- 2016 *Prosopon verrucosum* Reuss; Klompmaker, fig. 2 (left).
- 2018 *Prosopon barbulescuae* Schweitzer, Feldmann, Lazăr, Schweigert, and Frățescu, p. 327-328, fig. 13.
- 2018 *Prosopon verrucosum* Reuss; Schweitzer et al., fig. 18.8.

Diagnosis. Carapace (excluding rostrum) longer than wide (l/w ratio ~1.1-1.3), ovate, proportionally wider in larger individuals; usually widest at epibranchial regions in small specimens, widest at meso-/metabranchial regions in large specimens; strongly convex transversely, moderately longitudinally. Entire carapace covered with small tubercles on internal mold, slightly larger tubercles on cuticle.

Material studied. NHMW 1990/0041/0033, 1990/0041/0034, 1990/0041/1690, 1990/0041/2110, 1990/0041/2516, 1990/0041/2520, 1990/0041/3071, 1990/0041/3205, 1990/0041/3756, 1990/

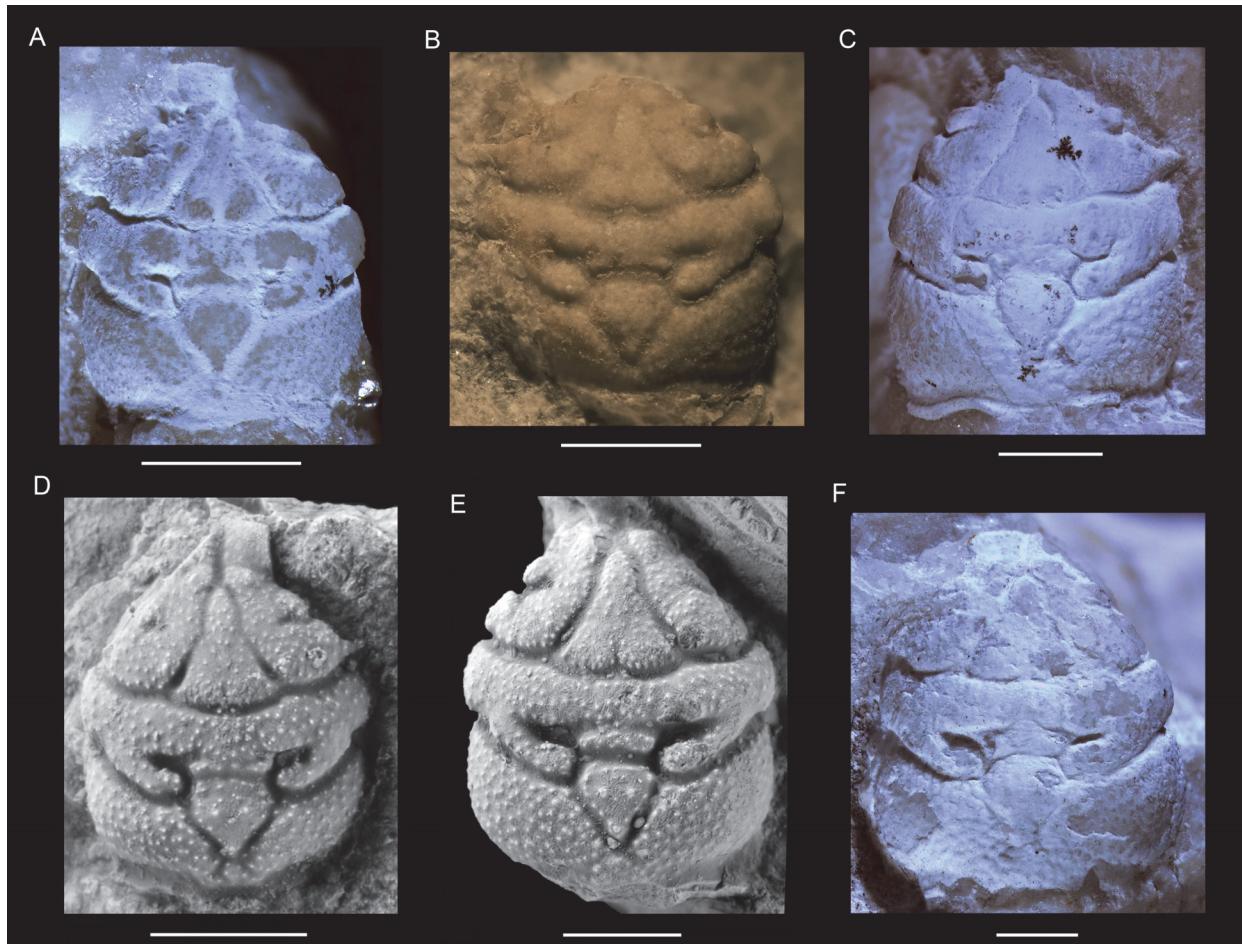


FIGURE 11. Specimens of the crab *Europrospon aculeatum* (von Meyer, 1857) comb. nov. from the Late Jurassic (Tithonian) of Central Europe, all dorsal views. **A, C, F**, Specimens from Ernstbrunn, Austria (NHMW 1990/0041/3756, 2007z0149/0005, and 1990/0041/2520, resp., previously identified as *Prosopon verrucosum* by Schweitzer and Feldmann (2009d)). **B**, Specimen (UF 288714) from the Kotouc quarry (locality 3 of level 6), Czech Republic. **D, E**, Specimens (LPBIII art 279 and LPBIII art 278, resp.) from Waypoint 162, Romania, previously identified as *Prosopon barbulescuae* (modified from Schweitzer et al., 2018, figure 13, reproduced with permission). Those images are not published under the terms of the CC-BY license of this article. For permission to reuse, please see Schweitzer et al. (2018). Note that the specimen in D is oriented toward the anterior portion of the carapace. Scale bar width equals 2.0 mm.

0041/3961, 1990/0041/4059, 1990/0041/4908, 2007z0149/0003, 2007z0149/0004, 2007z0149/0005: coral reef Ernstbrunn Limestone of the Ernstbrunn quarries (Google Earth coordinates: 48.54, 16.35), Austria, Late Jurassic (Tithonian) (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d; Schneider et al., 2013); UF 288714, 288756: coral reef Štramberk Limestone of locality 3 at level 6 of the Kotouč quarry (Google Earth coordinates: 49.583, 18.116), Czech Republic, Late Jurassic (late early Tithonian) (Vašíček and Skupien, 2016; Vašíček et al., 2018).

Occurrence. Late Jurassic of Central Europe. Tithonian of Austria, Czech Republic, and Romania; Kimmeridgian of Germany.

Dimensions. (In mm) NHMW 1990/0041/0033: max. length excl. rostrum (L)=~5.5, max. width excl. projections (W)=~4.8; 1990/0041/0034: L=~7.4, W=5.8; 1990/0041/1690: L=~7.0, W=-; 1990/0041/2110: L=7.3, W=6.2; 1990/0041/2516: L=5.7, W=4.7; 1990/0041/2520: L=8.2, W=7.3; 1990/0041/3071: L=~4.4, W=~3.6; 1990/0041/3205: L=~, W=~4.1; 1990/0041/3756: L=4.5, W=3.5; 1990/0041/3961: L=9.6, W=8.2; 1990/0041/4059: L=7.9, W=6.4; 1990/0041/4908: L=~2.1, W=~1.8; 2007z0149/0003: L=~14.6, W=13.7; 2007z0149/0004: L=~14.4, W=12.7; 2007z0149/0005: L=6.5, W=5.8; UF 288714: L=~4.0, W=~3.5; 288756: L=~4.4, W=~3.6.

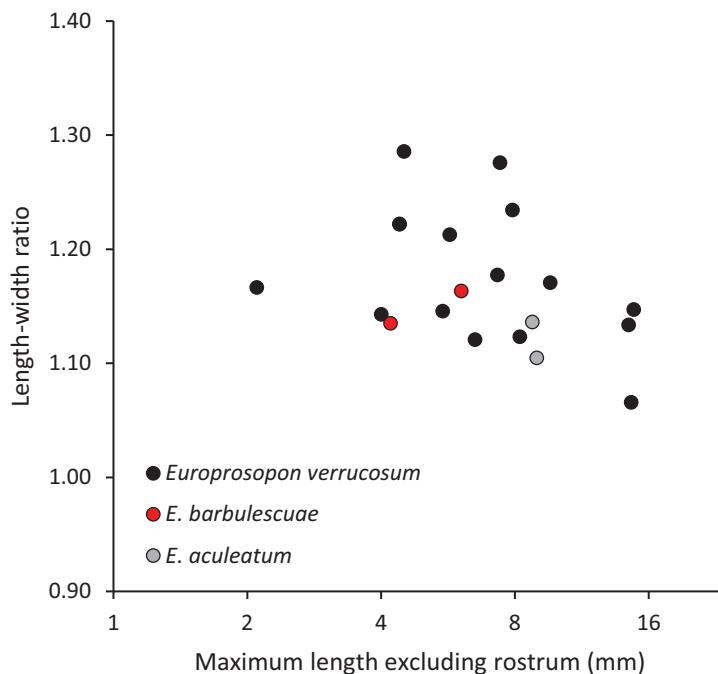


FIGURE 12. Comparison of length-width ratios relative to specimen size for carapaces of three previously recognized brachyuran species that are synonymized herein: *Europosponon aculeatum* (=*E. verrucosum* and *E. barbulescuae*). Specimens grew proportionally wider (allometric growth). Data: Appendix 4.

Description. Carapace (excluding rostrum) longer than wide (l/w ratio ~1.1-1.3), ovoid, proportionally wider in larger individuals; usually widest at epibranchial regions in small specimens, widest at meso-/metabranchial regions in large specimens; strongly convex transversely, moderately longitudinally. Rostrum downturned, with axial groove, triangular in frontal view, with fairly wide base. Orbital cavity shallow, anterolaterally oriented, with vertical ridge within with augenrest lateral to it; orbital rim with laterally oriented spine at outer orbital angle, modest triangular projection at lower orbital margin, one large node marked by groove posteriorly at upper orbital margin. Epigastric regions marked by subcircular swellings. Protogastric and hepatic regions confluent, protogastric regions may contain weak tubercle adjacent to mesogastric region. Subhepatic regions slightly swollen. Mesogastric region pyriform, well-delineated, may contain short axial groove at base. Metagastric region wide, curving around post-cervical groove, weakly separated from epibranchial regions. Urogastric region as wide as maximum width cardiac region, short but wide, best delineated posteriorly and laterally. Cardiac region triangular to pentagonal, with three small tubercles on internal mold. Meso-/metabranchial regions confluent, with rounded lateral mar-

gins. Small intestinal region defined anteriorly. Posterior margin with wide rim and two concavities. Grooves well-developed. Cervical groove sinuous, with two pits near axis. Post-cervical groove best defined in lateral portion, straight to slightly curving forward laterally. Branchiocardiac groove nearly parallel to cervical groove in lateral portion, where it curves forward to merge with cervical groove. Entire carapace covered with small tubercles on internal mold, slightly larger tubercles on cuticle. Weak posterior gastric muscle scars may be present at base mesogastric region on internal mold. Ventral surface, abdomen, and appendages unknown.

Remarks. Wehner (1988) was aware of the close similarity between *Europosponon aculeatum* and *E. verrucosum*, but she decided not to synonymize the two taxa because of lack of comparative material of *E. verrucosum*. Wehner (1988, p. 19) mentioned that the anterior part of *E. verrucosum* seems to be shorter, and that “the two small, oblique elevations between the cardiac and urogastrical regions” of *E. aculeatum* would be different. Furthermore, Schweitzer and Feldmann (2009d) mentioned that *E. verrucosum* would have a much longer metagastric region and that *E. aculeatum* had nodes on the protogastric regions,

which would be absent in *E. verrucosum*. The arguments that the anterior part of *E. verrucosum* would be shorter and that its metagastric region would be proportionally longer is not supported by the data we gathered (see Appendix 3). The oblique elevations on the urogastric region as drawn by von Meyer (1860, plate 23.24) and Wehner (1988, figure 6) are more horizontally oriented in the actual specimens (Wehner, 1988, plate 1.1-1.2). Similar elevations can also be seen in some specimens ascribed to *E. verrucosum* (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d, figure 2.8; Klompmaker, 2013b, figure 1A). Finally, fairly similar nodes on the protogastric regions can also be seen in some specimens of *E. verrucosum* (Bachmayer, 1964, figure 130; Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d, figure 2.8; Klompmaker, 2013b, figure 1A). Stratigraphically, the taxa are not separated by much (upper Kimmeridgian for *E. aculeatum* versus Tithonian for *E. verrucosum*) and both taxa are found in Central Europe. Thus, we consider *E. verrucosum* to represent a junior synonym of *E. aculeatum*.

Recently, Schweitzer et al. (2018) erected *Prosopon barbulescuae* based on two specimens from the Tithonian of Romania, mentioned to differ mainly from congeners by having its widest point at the epibranchial regions rather than at the confluent meso-/metabranchial regions, which was also noted by Guinot (2019). However, the specimens of this taxon are smaller compared to figured coeval specimens of *E. aculeatum* (=*E. verrucosum*) (e.g., Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d, figure 2; Hyžný and Zorn, 2016, plate 2.7a-b). Given that many brachyurans, including goniodromitids, become proportionally wider as the animal grows, in particular by allometric growth of the meso-/metabranchial region (e.g., Klompmaker et al., 2012), this raises the question as to whether *P. barbulescuae* is juvenile of *E. aculeatum*. We re-examined the material ascribed to *E. verrucosum* by Schweitzer and Feldmann (2009d) plus some additional specimens. We find that the length-width ratios of *P. barbulescuae* fall within the range of *E. aculeatum* (*E. verrucosum*), and that width increases faster than length as the crab grows (allometric growth) (Figure 12, Appendix 4). Moreover, small specimens identified as *E. verrucosum* are usually widest at the epibranchial regions (Figure 11A, B, NHMW 1990/0041/3071), whereas larger specimens are consistently wider at the meso-/metabranchial regions (Figure 11F). Schweitzer et al. (2018, p. 328) mentioned other differences between *E. verrucosum* and *P.*

barbulescuae: stronger spines on the upper margin of the augenrest for *P. barbulescuae*, the epigastric region of *E. verrucosum* would be square instead of ovoid, the postcervical groove would bend concave forwardly in the lateralmost portion in *E. verrucosum* rather than being straight, and the cardiac region of *E. verrucosum* would be longer. These minor, possible differences are absent to inconsistent across all studied specimens previously ascribed to *E. verrucosum*. Thus, we consider *P. barbulescuae* to represent a junior synonym of *E. aculeatum* (=*E. verrucosum*).

Genus LAEVIPROSOPON Glaessner, 1933

Type species. *Prosopon laeve* von Meyer, 1857, by original designation.

Included species. *Laeviprosopon crassum* Klompmaker, 2013a; *L. fraasi* (Moericke, 1889), as *Prosopon*; *L. grandicentrum* Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2008b; *L. hispanicum* Klompmaker, 2013a; *L. icaunensis* (Van Straelen, 1936), as *Prosopon*; *L. laeve* von Meyer, 1857; *L. laculatum* Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2008b; *L. lazarae* Franțescu, 2011; *L. musialiki* Starzyk, 2020; *L. planum* Klompmaker, 2013a; *L. edoi* Klompmaker, 2013a; *L. punctatum* (von Meyer, 1857), as *Prosopon*; *L. sublaeve* (von Meyer, 1857), as *Prosopon*.

Laeviprosopon punctatum (von Meyer, 1857) Figure 13

- | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1857 | <i>Prosopon punctatum</i> von Meyer, p. 556. |
| 1860 | <i>Prosopon punctatum</i> von Meyer; von Meyer, p. 210, pl. 23.23. |
| 1889 | <i>Prosopon punctatum</i> von Meyer; Moericke, p. 62, pl. 6.23. |
| 1969 | <i>Laeviprosopon laeve punctatum</i> (von Meyer); Glaessner, R484, fig. 294.2. |
| 1988 | <i>Prosopon punctatum</i> von Meyer; Wehner, p. 23, fig. 8, pl. 1.5-1.6. |
| 2000 | <i>Prosopon punctatum</i> von Meyer; Müller et al., fig. 17C. |
| 2008b | <i>Laeviprosopon punctatum</i> (von Meyer); Schweitzer and Feldmann, p. 280-281, fig. 1.7. |
| 2012b | <i>Laeviprosopon punctatum</i> (von Meyer); Schweitzer et al., p. 17, fig. 10.2c. |

Diagnosis. See Schweitzer and Feldmann (2008b, p. 281).

Material studied. NHMW 2017/0089/0033, from the coral reef Ernstbrunn Limestone of the Ernstbrunn quarries (Google Earth coordinates: 48.54, 16.35), Austria, Late Jurassic (Tithonian) (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d; Schneider et al., 2013).

Dimensions. (In mm) maximum length excl. rostrum=~8.6, maximum width=6.9.

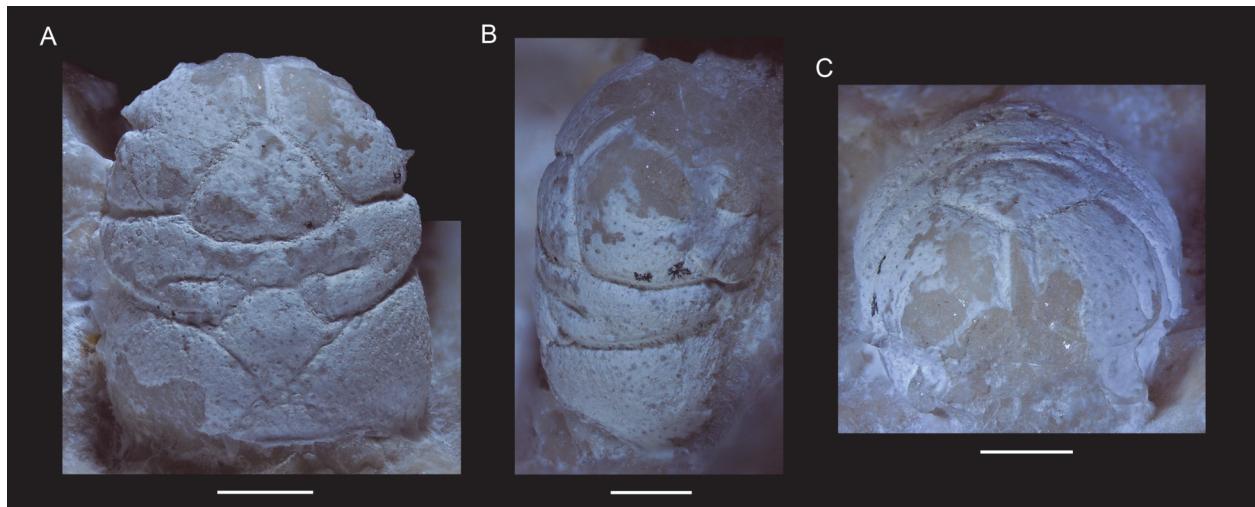


FIGURE 13. Specimen of the crab *Laeviprosopon punctatum* (von Meyer, 1857) (NHMW 2017/0089/0033) from the Late Jurassic (Tithonian) of Ernstbrunn, eastern Austria. **A**, dorsal view of carapace. **B**, right-lateral view. **C**, frontal view. Scale bar width equals 2.0 mm.

Occurrence. Late Jurassic (Kimmeridgian-Tithonian) of Central Europe (Austria, Czech Republic, Germany).

Description. Reference is made to von Meyer (1860, p. 210-211), translated to English in Schweitzer and Feldmann (2008b, p. 281). Additional characters: orbital cavity shallow, anterolaterally oriented; small outer orbital spine directed transversely. Subhepatic region swollen.

Remarks. This species has been reported from the late Kimmeridgian type locality Örlinger Tal near Ulm in SW Germany (von Meyer, 1860), while the neotype is from the Tithonian of Chotěbuz (Kotzobenz), Czech Republic (Moericke, 1889; Wehner, 1988; Müller et al., 2000). Moericke (1889) also listed this taxon from the Tithonian of Racziechowy in Poland. Furthermore, Wehner (1988) mentioned the species' presence in late Kimmeridgian-early Tithonian localities of Germany. More recently, this species was also listed in a conference abstracts as originating also from the late Kimmeridgian of Geislingen an der Steige and Saal an der Donau, southern Germany (Schweigert et al., 2016; Schweigert, 2019). The specimen figured herein from the Tithonian of the Ernstbrunn quarries in eastern Austria represents a new occurrence. The figured specimen was found among previously uncatalogued material from Ernstbrunn and represents the only specimen known from this region, consistent with its low abundance in other localities (von Meyer, 1860; Moericke, 1889; Wehner, 1988). A carapace of this species has not been photographed in lateral and frontal views thus far, which we provide herein.

Genus PROSOPON von Meyer, 1835

Type species. *Prosopon tuberosum* von Meyer, 1840, by original designation.

Included species. *Prosopon jocosum* Thurmann in Étallon, 1861; *P. josephcollinsi* sp. nov.; *P. mammillatum* Woodward, 1868; *P. tuberosum* von Meyer, 1840.

Diagnosis. Carapace longer than wide (l/w ratio ~1.1-1.4), rectangular to trapezoid in outline, widest at posterior part or at mid-length. Anterior carapace with large nodes, with two nodes at base mesogastric region. Main grooves generally well-developed. Clear groove separating epibranchial region from metagastric region usually present. Small tubercles present on at least part of carapace.

Remarks. Given that multiple species have been removed from this genus herein compared to Schweitzer et al. (2018), we provide a new diagnosis.

Prosopon josephcollinsi sp. nov.
Figure 14

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Diagnosis. Carapace longer than wide (l/w ratio ~1.15), rectangular to trapezoid in dorsal view, widest at branchial region, bulbous appearance anteriorly. Rostrum downturned, with broad base, triangular in frontal view. Mesogastric region pyriform, well-delineated, with two strong nodes posteriorly along axis. Mesobranchial region divided from swollen epibranchial region by strong groove. Tubercles primarily present on anterior carapace and on lateral parts posterior carapace.

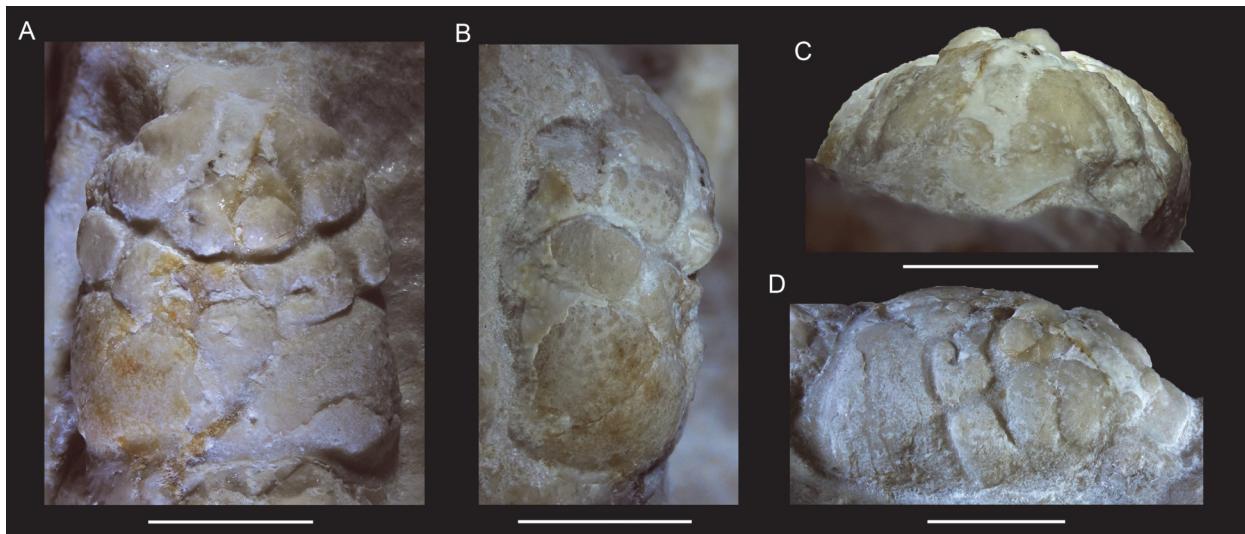


FIGURE 14. Specimen of the crab *Prosopon josephcollinsi* sp. nov. (NHMW 1990/0041/0738) from the Late Jurassic (Tithonian) of Ernstbrunn, eastern Austria. **A**, dorsal view of carapace. **B**, left-lateral view. **C**, frontal view. **D**, right-lateral view, angled. Scale bar width equals 5.0 mm.

Etymology. Named after Joseph S.H. Collins (scientific associate of the Natural History Museum in London until he passed away in 2019), for a lifetime of work on fossil crustaceans, particularly Brachyura.

Material studied. Holotype and sole specimen: NHMW 1990/0041/0738.

Occurrence. Coral reef Ernstbrunn Limestone of the Ernstbrunn quarry “Werk II” (Google Earth coordinates: ~48.54, ~16.35), Austria, Late Jurassic (Tithonian) (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d; Schneider et al., 2013).

Dimensions. (In mm) NHMW 1990/0041/0738: max. length excl. rostrum (L)=11.4, max. width (W)=9.9.

Description. Carapace longer than wide (l/w ratio ~1.15), rectangular to trapezoid in dorsal view, widest at branchial region, strongly convex transversely, weakly-moderately longitudinally, bulbous appearance anteriorly. Lateral margins rounded, slightly diverging posteriorly. Posterior margin bounded by groove, with two slight concavities. Flanks fairly tall. Rostrum downturned, with broad base, triangular in frontal view. Orbital structure not exposed. Epigastric region consisting of two circular swellings. Protogastric and hepatic regions divided by oblique groove. Mesogastric region pyriform, well-delineated, with two strong nodes posteriorly along axis. Uro-metagastric region fairly narrow, confluent with mesobranchial region that is divided from swollen epibranchial region by strong groove. Cardiac region pentagonal in shape with tip pointing posteriorly, somewhat inflated anteriorly.

Metabranchial region largest. Intestinal region not visible. Grooves generally deep, with cervical groove widely U-shaped. Cervical and branchio-cardiac grooves paralleling each other in dorsal view except on axial part, merging on flank around epibranchial region. Post-cervical groove marks anterior border of cardiac region, ends in deep pit lateral to cardiac region. Tubercles primarily present on anterior carapace and on lateral parts posterior carapace. No clear muscle scars visible. Cuticle present around tip of mesogastric region, on posterior part right metabranchial region, and partly on left flank. Appendages, ventral surface, and abdomen unknown.

Remarks. For comparison to the type species, *Prosopon tuberosum* from the “Neocomian” (earliest Cretaceous, Berriasian-Hauterivian) of eastern France, we assumed that the drawing accurately reflects the specimen, which has not been located and is presumed to have been lost (Wehner, 1988; Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d). *Prosopon josephcollinsi* sp. nov. bears more tubercles on the antero-lateral and anterior portion of the carapace on its internal mold, which tends to have fewer tubercles than the cuticle (see Klompmaker et al., 2015c); has somewhat narrower branchial regions for this similar-sized specimen; and the nodes on the posterior part of the mesogastric region are more pronounced. *Prosopon jocosum* from the Kimmeridgian of Switzerland was described based on two syntypes, figures of which can be found online (science.mnhn.fr/taxon/species/prosopon/jocosum). One specimen (MNHN.F.A29786) is

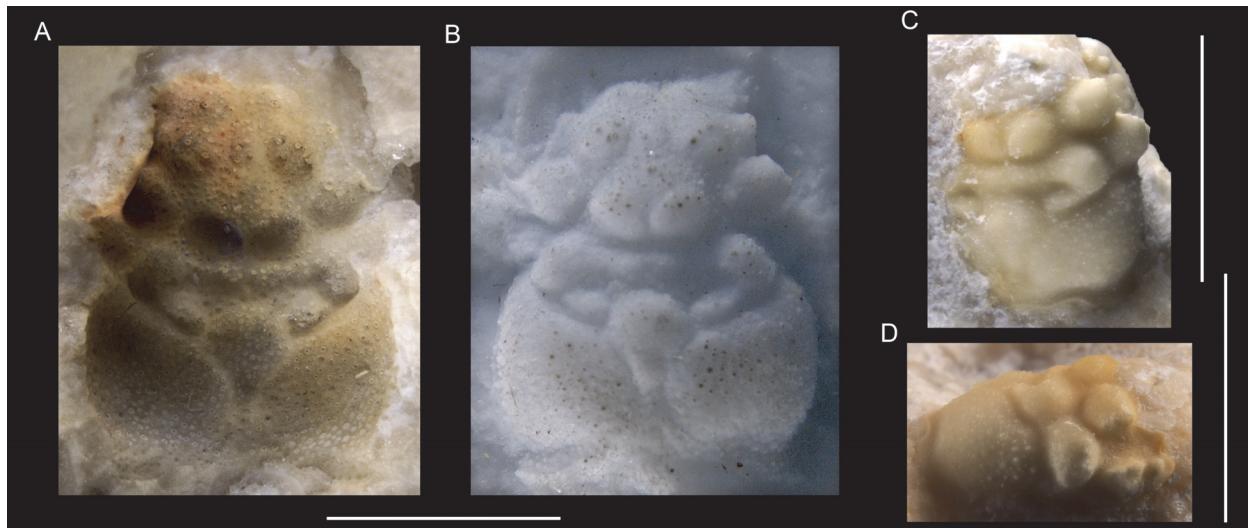


FIGURE 15. Holo- and paratype of the crab *Protuberosa protuberosa* (Wehner, 1988) from the Late Jurassic (late Kimmeridgian) of Saal near Kelheim, southern Germany. **A, B**, dorsal views of carapace of holotype (SNSB-BSPG 2016 XXI 482) (external mold and cast, resp.). **C**, dorsal view of partial carapace of paratype (SNSB-BSPG 2016 XXI 484). **D**, right-lateral view of paratype. Scale bar width equals 5.0 mm.

clearly deformed anteriorly so that length-width ratio is lower than in reality, but its rostrum appears narrower as preserved and with a strong axial groove unlike *P. josephcollinsi* sp. nov. The other specimen (MNHN.F.A29787), of comparable length to *P. josephcollinsi* sp. nov., has a much higher length-width ratio than the new species (~1.38 vs ~1.15). *Prosopon mammillatum* from the Bathonian of England (see also Withers, 1951) does not have a clear groove separating epibranchial region from metagastric region and bears smaller nodes on the posterior part of the mesogastric region.

Genus PROTUBEROSEA Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d

Type and sole species. *Prosopon protuberosum* Wehner, 1988, by monotypy.

Protuberosa protuberosa (Wehner, 1988)
Figure 15

- 1988 *Prosopon protuberosum* Wehner, p. 20, fig. 7, pl. 1.3-1.4.
- 2000 *Prosopon protuberosum* Wehner; Müller et al., fig. 17B.
- 2009d *Protuberosa protuberosa* Wehner; Schweitzer and Feldmann, p. 77, fig. 2.9.

Diagnosis. Carapace widening posteriorly, longer than wide (l/w ratio ~1.2). Very bulbous appearance anterior to branchiocardioc groove, in particular mesobranchial, epibranchial, base mesogastric, protogastric, and hepatic regions. Ridge with two tubercles on flank. Tubercles scattered across carapace, often with pit in center.

Material studied. Holotype: SNSB-BSPG 2016 XXI 482; paratype: SNSB-BSPG 2016 XXI 484.

Occurrence. Coralgal “Kelheimer Schuttkalk” of Saal an der Donau near Kelheim, southern Germany (Google Earth coordinates: 48.88, 11.94), Late Jurassic (late Kimmeridgian), see Wehner (1988).

Dimensions. (In mm) Holotype SNSB-BSPG 2016 XXI 482: max. length excl. rostrum but incl. epigastric swellings (L)=~8.3, max. width (W)=~6.7; paratype SNSB-BSPG 2016 XXI 484: L=-, W=6.0.

Description. Referral is made to Wehner (1988, p. 20-21) and the English translation in Schweitzer and Feldmann (2009d, p. 77).

Remarks. These two type specimens were housed in the private Sylla collection, but were recently purchased by the Bayerische Staatssammlung für Paläontologie und Geologie, Munich, Germany. Now the specimens have become available for research, a restudy is warranted. We refigure the specimens including the lateral side of the paratype for the first time, showing a peculiar ridge with tubercles (Figure 15D) that was only drawn previously (Wehner, 1988, figure 7B).

Recently, Guinot (2019) suggested removing *Protuberosa* from Prosopidae and hypothesized relatedness to Bucculentidae. Given the strong similarity of *Protuberosa* to prosopids, Guinot (2019) implied substantial convergent evolution of the carapace of *Protuberosa* towards prosopids if *Protuberosa* indeed would be a bucculentid. However, *Bucculentum* is widest at the hepatic region,

has a spiny to three-pronged rostrum, and does not possess a concavity on the lateral side anterior of the cervical groove as seen in other prosopids (e.g., Starzyk et al., 2011; Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d; Schweitzer et al., 2018). As *Protuberosa* does not appear to differ much from other prosopids (see also Figures 11–14), we maintain *Protuberosa* within Prosopidae.

Family TANIDROMITIDAE Schweitzer and

Feldmann, 2008a

Genus TANIDROMITES Schweitzer and
Feldmann, 2008a

Type species. *Prosopon insigne* von Meyer, 1857, by original designation.

Included species. *Tanidromites aequilatus* (von Meyer, 1857), as *Prosopon*; *T. alexandrae* Starzyk, 2015a; *T. etalloni* (Collins in Collins and Wierzbowski, 1985), as *Coelopus*; *T. hyznyi* (Starzyk, 2015b), as *Eodromites*; *T. insignis* (von Meyer, 1857), as *Prosopon*; *T. lithuanicus* Schweigert and Koppka, 2011; *T. longinosa* Starzyk, 2016; *T. maertenii* Fraaije, Van Bakel, Guinot, and Jagt, 2013; *T. montreuilense* Crônier and Boursicot, 2009; *T. muelleri* Krobicki and Zatoń, 2016; *T. nightwishorum* sp. nov.; *T. pustulosa* (von Meyer, 1860), as *Pithonoton*; *T. raboeufi* Robin, Van Bakel, d'Hondt, and Charbonnier, 2015; *T. richardsoni* (Woodward, 1907), as *Prosopon*; *T. scheffnerae* Schweigert and Koppka, 2011 (=*T. wysokaensis* Starzyk, 2016); *T. sculpta* (Quenstedt, 1858), as *Prosopon* (=*Prosopon lingulata* von Meyer, 1858; *Prosopon wuergauensis* Kuhn, 1939); *T. schweitzerae* Starzyk, 2016; *T. starzykiae* Schweitzer, Feldmann, Lazăr, Schweigert, and Frățescu, 2018; *T. weinschenki* sp. nov.

Remarks. Morphological differences between *Tanidromites scheffnerae* and *T. wysokaensis* are mentioned to include the rostrum being more sharply ended for *T. scheffnerae* (Starzyk, 2016). However, the rostrum is incomplete or not prepared fully for all figured specimens (including all types) of *T. wysokaensis* nor in any of the other available specimens (pers. obs. NS). None of the specimens from Ernstorff have the rostrum fully preserved either. *Tanidromites scheffnerae* would have mesogastric groove tubercles said to be absent in *T. wysokaensis* (Starzyk, 2016). However, figure 4.1 in Starzyk (2016) indicates the presence of such a tubercle in *T. wysokaensis* and a re-examination of paratype (I-F/MP/6263/1588/11) also reveals such tubercles. No new differences were found upon a re-examination of one Polish Oxfordian specimen of each species (*T. wysokaensis*: I-F/MP/6263/1588/11; *T. scheff-*

nerae: I-F/MP/6261/1588/11). Because the orbital structure, one of the prime characters to distinguish species within *Tanidromites* (Starzyk, 2013, 2015a, 2016), is also identical, we consider *T. wysokaensis* as a junior synonym of *T. scheffnerae*.

Although the highly deformed holotype of *T. schweitzerae* has a shape, groove structure, and groove depth similar to *T. alexandrae*, Starzyk (2016) mentioned the more extended lower orbital margin, a short and blunt rostrum, and the elongated, less rounded epibranchial regions of *T. schweitzerae* to represent differences. The strong extension of the lower orbital margin can, at least in part, be explained by the fact that the orbital structure contains fractures resulting in this margin being flipped more forwardly. A blunt tip of the rostrum is also seen in *T. alexandrae*, and re-examination of the holotype of *T. schweitzerae* does reveal a hepatic pit, as found for *T. alexandrae*. The mesogastric groove tubercles are not always discernible for *T. alexandrae* either. The less rounded shape of the epibranchial region may be attributed to the deformed nature of the holotype because the paratype I-F/MP/4562/1534/08 of *T. schweitzerae* is indeed more rounded. These similarities beg the question whether *T. schweitzerae* is a junior synonym of *T. alexandrae*. A key difference remaining is the upper orbital margin that appears smooth in *T. schweitzerae* but contains some tubercles in *T. alexandrae*. Furthermore, the extension of the lower orbital margin in *T. schweitzerae* appears more prominent than in *T. alexandrae* despite the deformation that enhances this difference. Finally, although size is often not appropriate to use as a difference between species, it is notable that two of three specimens of *T. schweitzerae*, though incomplete, are larger (see Starzyk, 2016, table 1) than all 23 specimens of *T. alexandrae* with maximum carapace length of 9.6 mm (Starzyk, 2015a). Small, complete specimens of *T. schweitzerae* are required to further assess differences and similarities for similar-sized specimens because the relatively small specimen (I-F/MP/4562/1534/08) is incomplete and indented near the left hepatic region and orbital structure. Until then, we maintain the two species separate.

Tanidromites scheffnerae Schweigert and Koppka,

2011

Figure 16

2011 *Tanidromites scheffnerae* Schweigert and Koppka, p. 230, fig. 8.

2013 *Tanidromites scheffnerae* Schweigert and Koppka; Starzyk, p. 180, figs. 3, 6.



FIGURE 16. Specimens of the crab *Tanidromites scheffnerae* Schweigert and Koppka, 2011, from the Late Jurassic (Tithonian) of Ernstbrunn, eastern Austria. **A-C, G**, dorsal views (NHMW 2014/0194/0988, 2014/0194/0314, 2014/0194/0312, and 1990/0041/1318, resp.). **D-F**, two left and one right views of augenrest (NHMW 1990/0041/1318, 2014/0194/0312, and 2014/0194/0314, resp.). **H, I, L**, two left- and one right-lateral views (NHMW 2014/0194/0314, 2014/0194/0312, and 2014/0194/0988, resp.). **J, K**, frontal views (NHMW 2014/0194/0312 and 2014/0194/0988, resp.). Scale bar width is 5.0 mm, except for **D-F** (1.0 mm).

2016 *Tanidromites wysokaensis* Starzyk, p. 7, figs. 2, 4.

Diagnosis. Species with large maximum size (~27 mm in length), *length (without rostrum)-width ratio* ~1.5, moderately-strongly convex transversely and

longitudinally. Distance from outer orbital angle to cervical groove long (0.3-0.4 x length rostrum to cervical groove). Rostrum with sharp tip. Augenrest rounded, flat, and short (length about 0.6 x width); outer orbital spine absent. *Mesogastric groove*

tubercles present. Lateral margins very rounded, paralleling in dorsal view. Cuticle and internal mold without to very limited ornamentation (modified from Starzyk, 2013, p. 180, after restudy, with major changes in italics).

Material studied. NHMW 1990/0041/1318, 1990/0041/3962, 2014/0194/0312, 2014/0194/0314, 2014/0194/0988: Late Jurassic (Tithonian) specimens from coral reef limestones of the Ernstbrunn Limestone, Ernstbrunn quarries, Austria (Google Earth coordinates: 48.54, 16.35) (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d; Schneider et al., 2013); I-F/MP/6261/1588/11: Late Jurassic (Oxfordian) specimen from sponge-microbial limestones at Wysoka (Google Earth coordinates: 50.25, 19.21); I-F/MP/6263/1588/11 (=paratype *T. wysokaensis*): Late Jurassic (Oxfordian) specimen from sponge-microbial limestones at Niegowonice (Google Earth coordinates: 50.23, 19.26).

Occurrence. Late Jurassic of Central Europe: middle-late Oxfordian of southern Poland (Starzyk, 2013, 2016; herein), late Kimmeridgian of southern Germany (Schweigert and Koppka, 2011), Tithonian of eastern Austria (herein).

Dimensions. (In mm) NHMW 1990/0041/1318: max. length excl. rostrum but incl. epigastric swellings (L)=> 16.5, max. width (W)=12.2; 1990/0041/3962: L=>25.0, W=>16.8; 2014/0194/0312: L=>13.7, W=10.6; 2014/0194/0314: L=> 26.0, W=18.3; 2014/0194/0988: L=>23.7, W=16.0.

Description. See Schweigert and Koppka (2011, p. 230) and Starzyk (2013, p. 180-182). Additionally: hepatic pits arranged in a circle (antennal extensor muscle scars), as in *Eodromites* (Starzyk, 2015b), present in this species.

Remarks. The second pair of muscle scars above those at the base of the mesogastric region (posterior gastric muscle scars) are not confirmed based on the Ernstbrunn material. Unlike the species diagnosis in Starzyk (2013, p. 180) suggests, a pit in the hepatic region seems present in two Ernstbrunn specimens (NHMW 1990/0041/1318, 2014/0194/0314). The posterior margin is not often preserved, giving this species a proportionally wider appearance than in reality. Limited intraspecific variation is observed. Unlike for some Mesozoic brachyurans (e.g., Klompmaker et al., 2012), the transverse and longitudinal convexity of smaller specimens is not markedly greater in this species. The augenrest shape is not noticeably different for small vs large specimens, except that larger ones may be somewhat wider proportionally (Figure 16J, 16K), confirming that overall augenrest shape may be used to distinguish species of different sizes.

Tanidromites sculpta (Quenstedt, 1858) Figure 17

- | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1858 | <i>Prosopon sculptum</i> Quenstedt, p. 778, pl. 95.48. |
| 1858 | <i>Prosopon lingulatum</i> von Meyer, p. 61. |
| 1860 | <i>Prosopon lingulatum</i> (von Meyer); von Meyer, p. 205, pl. 23.17. |
| 1939 | <i>Prosopon wuergauensis</i> Kuhn, p. 492, pl. 15.41. |
| 1988 | <i>Pithonotus lingulatum</i> (von Meyer); Wehner, p. 77, pl. 5.6, 5.7. |
| 2008a | <i>Tanidromites lingulata</i> (von Meyer); Schweitzer and Feldmann, p. 140, pl. 6, fig. I-J. |
| 2011 | <i>Tanidromites sculpta</i> (Quenstedt); Schweigert and Koppka, p. 229, fig. 7A-B, 7D-E (non fig. 7C). |
| 2013 | <i>Tanidromites sculpta</i> (Quenstedt); Starzyk, p. 182, figs. 3, 7. |
| 2016 | <i>Tanidromites sculpta</i> (Quenstedt); Starzyk, fig. 2. |

Diagnosis. See Starzyk (2013, p. 183).

Material studied. NHMW 1990/0041/0004a, 1990/0041/0144, 1990/0041/0689, 1990/0041/3181, 1990/0041/3985, 1990/0041/4030, 1990/0041/4196, 1990/0041/4397a, 1990/0041/4561, 1990/0041/4677, 1990/0041/4857, 1990/0041/5065, 2014/0194/0313: Late Jurassic (Tithonian) specimens from coral reef limestones of the Ernstbrunn at the Ernstbrunn quarries, Austria (Google Earth coordinates: 48.54, 16.35) (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d; Schneider et al., 2013); I-F/MP/248/1495/08: Late Jurassic (Oxfordian) specimen from sponge-microbial limestones at Niegowonice, Poland (Google Earth coordinates: 50.23, 19.26).

Occurrence. Late Jurassic (Oxfordian-Tithonian) of Central Europe (Austria, Germany, and Poland).

Dimensions. (In mm) NHMW 1990/0041/0689: max. length excl. rostrum (L)=> 6.3, max. width (W)=5.4; 1990/0041/3985: L=>9.4, W=7.4; 1990/0041/4196: L=9.7, W=7.4; 1990/0041/5065: L=7.5, W=5.8; 2014/0194/0313: L=>-, W=4.3; I-F/MP/248/1495/08: L=>-, W=6.3.

Description. See Starzyk (2013, p. 183). Additional details based on new material: Dorsal carapace moderately vaulted longitudinally and transversely; rostrum triangular, with flared margins and fairly sharp tip. Augenrest flat to slightly concave. Flanks tall, at ~90° angle from center dorsal carapace surface. Posterior margin rimmed, with pronounced concavity axially. Cuticle and internal mold without ornamentation. Appendages, ventral surface, and abdomen not known.

Remarks. These specimens represent the species *Tanidromites sculpta* without much doubt because

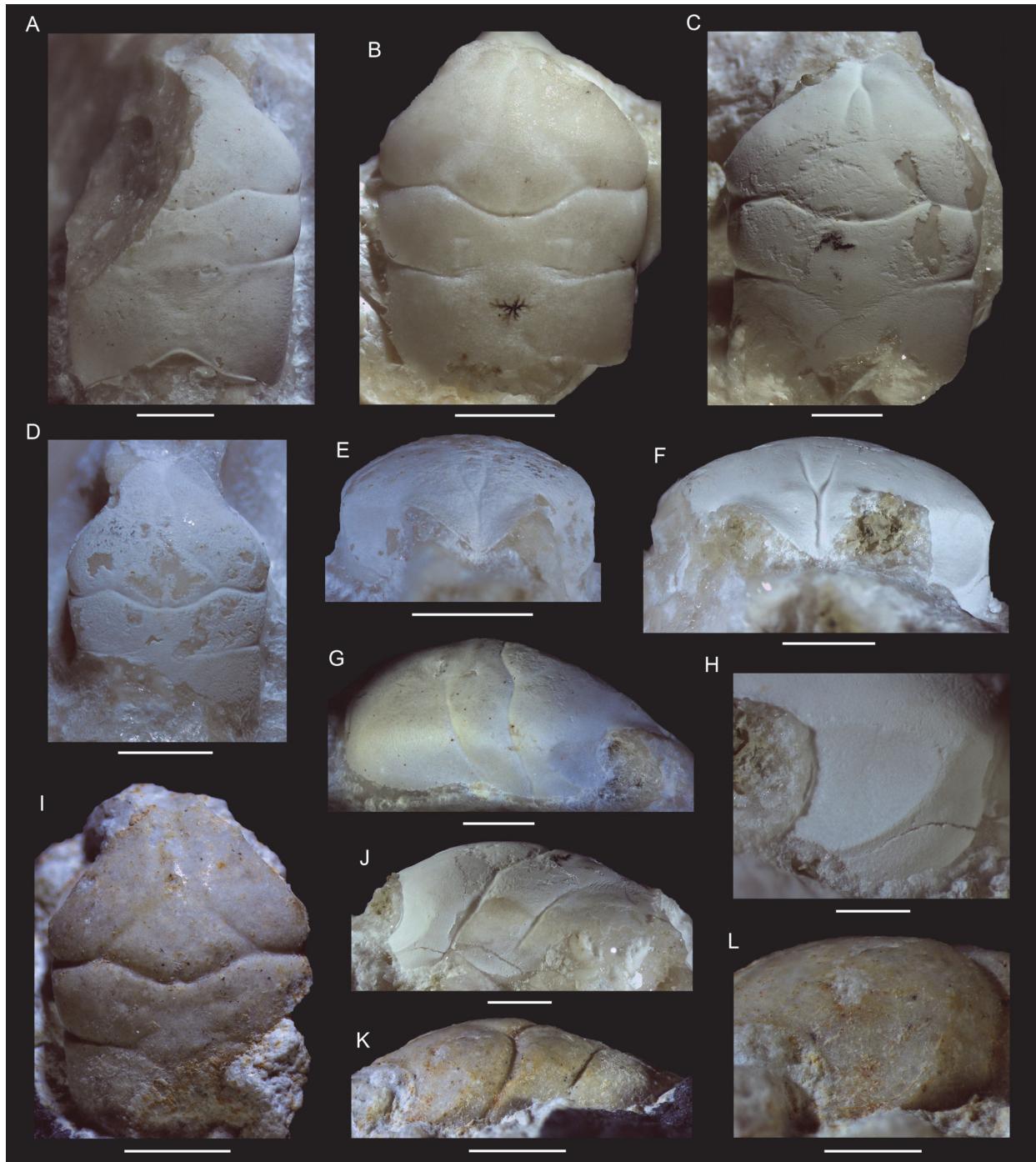


FIGURE 17. Specimens of the crab *Tanidromites sculpta* (Quenstedt, 1858) from the Late Jurassic (Tithonian) of Ernstbrunn, eastern Austria (all except I, K, L), and the Late Jurassic (middle-late Oxfordian) of Niegownice, southern Poland (I, K, L) for comparison. **A-D, I**, dorsal views (NHMW 1990/0041/5065, 1990/0041/0689, 1990/0041/3985, 2014/0194/0313, and I-F/MP/248/1495/08, resp.). **E, F**, frontal views (NHMW 2014/0194/0313 and 1990/0041/3985, resp.). **G, J, K**, right- and 2x left-lateral views (NHMW 1990/0041/5065, 1990/0041/3985, and I-F/MP/248/1495/08, resp.). **J** and **K** are taken at slightly different angles. **H, L**, straight on views of left orbital structure. (NHMW 1990/0041/3985 and I-F/MP/248/1495/08, resp.). Scale bar width is 2.0 mm, except for **H** and **L** (1.0 mm).

they conform well to the holotype (Schweigert and Koppka, 2011, figure 7A, B). The only possible difference between the Tithonian Ernstbrunn specimens versus the Oxfordian (Starzyk, 2013, figure 7; Figure 17I) and Kimmeridgian (Schweigert and Koppka, 2011, figure 7A, B, D, E) specimens is the groove depth that seems shallower in the Tithonian specimens for internal molds for fair comparison (as groove depth is usually shallower when cuticle is preserved). Quenstedt (1858, p. 777-778) did not describe the species in detail (translated from German): "The sculpture is best seen in fig. 48 from Nollhaus, although it may be only an internal mold. The lateral sides are vertical, the groove for the palm [=augenrest] is oriented at a high angle. Since at the same time it has a somewhat different habitat, one might perhaps distinguish it [from *Prosopon rostratum*] as *Prosopon sculptum*." The species name most likely refers to the well-defined grooves rather than the ornamentation because the holotype is an internal mold or steinkern and is said not to contain any ornamentation (Schweigert and Koppka, 2011, p. 229). Specimens herein ascribed to *T. sculpta* do not contain any ornamentation on the cuticle.

The second pair of muscle scars above those at the base of the mesogastric region (Starzyk, 2013, figures 2, 3) are not confirmed based on the Ernstbrunn material, which applies, too, for the hepatic pits and mesogastric groove tubercles. The posterior margin is not often preserved, giving many specimens a proportionally wider appearance than in reality. Limited intraspecific variation is observed, but the direction of the lateralmost portion of the cervical groove in dorsal view may vary somewhat. The small size range with specimens up to ~10 mm in length and the lack of very small specimens does not allow to assess possible ontogenetic changes.

Tanidromites weinschenki sp. nov.

Figure 18

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2011 *Tanidromites sculpta* (Quenstedt, 1858); Schweigert and Koppka, p. 229, fig. 7C.

Diagnosis. Species with relatively low length/width ratio, deep grooves, with coarse pustulate ornamentation diminishing in strength posteriorly.

Etymology. After Alwin Weinschenk (Aalen-Wasseraufingen, Germany), who found and donated the specimen.

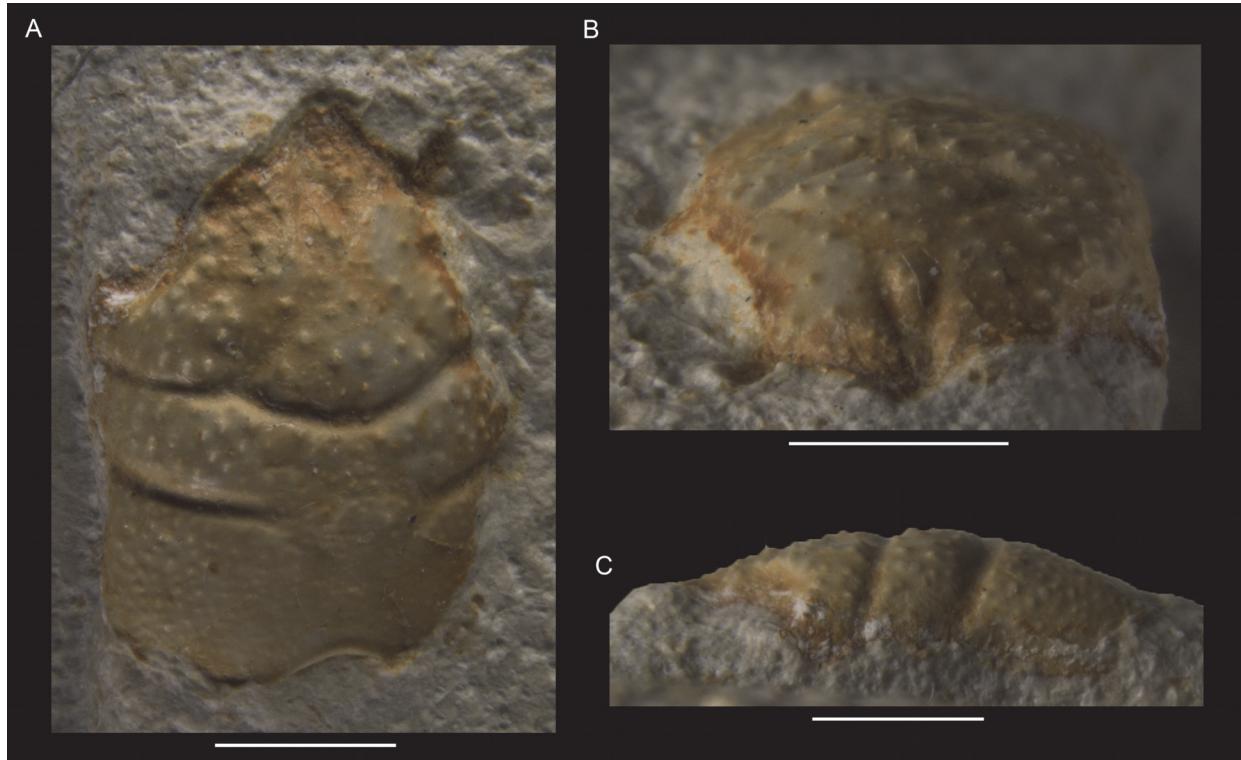


FIGURE 18. Holotype and sole specimen of the crab *Tanidromites weinschenki* sp. nov. (SMNS 77338) from the Late Jurassic (early Kimmeridgian) of Aalen-Wasseraufingen (Braunenberg quarry area), southwestern Germany. **A**, dorsal view of carapace. **B**, frontal view. **C**, left-lateral view. Scale bar width equals 2.0 mm.

Material studied. Holotype and sole specimen: SMNS 77338.

Occurrence. Braunenberg quarry area near Aalen-Wasseraufingen, eastern Swabian Alb, Germany (Google Earth coordinates: 48.86, 10.12), calcareous spongiolithic mudstone of the Upper Jurassic Oberjura-Massenkalk Formation, Lochen Member (lower Kimmeridgian, *planula* Zone, *galar* Subzone).

Dimensions. (In mm) SMNS 77338: 6.5 mm long incl. rostrum, 6.0 mm maximum width.

Description. Carapace outline pentagonal, weakly to moderately convex transversely and longitudinally, slightly longer than wide, with subtriangular anterior part bearing a forwardly directed, incomplete rostrum. Augenrest appears shallow, slightly concave, bordered by dense pustules. True orbits not exposed. Distance between cervical groove and outer orbital edge short (~1.0 mm). Hepatic and protogastric regions confluent. Mesogastric region triangular to pyriform, appears least marked medially, with narrow anterior process. Uro-/metagastric region narrow, confluent with epibranchial regions. Cardiac region not elevated, posteriorly grading into confluent meso-metabranhial areas. Cervical and branchiocardiac grooves strong, equally deep and well-developed, except near longitudinal axis for latter; both run parallel laterally. Post-cervical grooves short and very shallow. Posterior margin of carapace concave, with smooth rim. Cuticular ornamentation coarser and wider spaced in anterior part of carapace and denser and finer in branchial areas, least prominent on axial part posterior carapace. Appendages, ventral side, abdomen, and ornamentation on internal mold not known.

Remarks. The general outline of *Tanidromites weinschenki* sp. nov. best resembles *T. sculpta*. Schweigert and Koppka (2011, figure 7C) referred this specimen with cuticle to *T. sculpta*, but this specimen has many distinct tubercles all over the carapace unlike the smooth internal molds of *T. sculpta* they figured. It is possible for internal molds of brachyurans to show less or no ornamentation than on the cuticular layers (e.g., Klompmaker et al., 2015c), but this is not common. Von Meyer (1860, p. 205) described *Prosopon lingulata*, now considered to be a junior synonym of *T. sculpta* (Schweigert and Koppka, 2011), based on two specimens that were mentioned to have no ornamentation. Whether these specimens had cuticle preserved is unclear. The specimens of *T. sculpta* from Ernstbrunn do have cuticle preserved in some specimens, but the cuticle does not display any

pustules or other ornamentation. Moreover, specimens of the congeneric *T. muelleri* show both cuticle and the internal mold on the same specimen for multiple specimens (Krobicki and Zatoń, 2016), yielding about equal-sized and spaced tubercles on both surfaces, and the same applies to *T. maertenii* (Fraaije et al., 2013) and *T. montreuilense* (Crônier and Boursicot, 2009). Thus, it seems likely that ornamentation or lack thereof is fairly similar on the cuticle versus internals molds for *Tanidromites* spp. Thus, we use this character to distinguish *T. weinschenki* sp. nov. from *T. sculpta*. *Tanidromites muelleri* also bears ornamentation, but this species has some exceptionally strong tubercles/spines not seen in *T. weinschenki* sp. nov. and weaker ornamentation on the gastric region. *Tanidromites maertenii*, *T. lithuanicus*, *T. montreuilense*, and *T. pustulosa* appear to have weaker tubercles anterior to the cardiac region. *Tanidromites aequilatus*, *T. alexandrae*, *T. etalloni*, *T. hyznyi*, *T. insignis*, *T. longinosa*, *T. nightwishorum* sp. nov., *T. raboeufi*, *T. richardsoni*, *T. scheffnerae*, *T. schweitzerae*, and *T. starzykae* all appear to have no or very limited ornamentation. To back up differences in ornamentation between *T. weinschenki* sp. nov. and congeners, some additional key differences are also given. *Tanidromites aequilatus*, *T. alexandrae*, and *T. hyznyi* exhibit deeper augenrests; the carapace of *Tanidromites etalloni* is more rounded; *T. insignis*, *T. richardsoni*, and *T. scheffnerae* are proportionally longer (e.g., Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2008a, plate 6; Schweigert and Koppka, 2011, figures 5, 6, 8; Hyžný et al., 2011, figure 2A; Starzyk, 2013, figures 4, 6; Figure 18); the cardiac region of *T. lithuanicus* is outlined more pronounced than in *T. weinschenki* sp. nov.; *T. nightwishorum* sp. nov. has much more swollen epibranchial regions; *T. longinosa* and *T. raboeufi* have a proportionally longer gastric region; *T. maertenii* bears at least two tubercles on the lateral margin, not seen in the new species; *T. montreuilense* widens more posteriorly; the post-cervical grooves are deeper in *T. muelleri*; the rostrum of *T. pustulosa* is less prominent in dorsal view (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2010c, figure 1.13-1.14; Hyžný and Zorn, 2016, plate 2.4-2.5, incorrectly referred to *Eodromites rostratus*); the cervical groove of *T. schweitzerae* is oriented more obliquely on the flank; the curve in the cervical groove at the position of the posterior edges of the mesogastric region is more pronounced in *T. sculpta*; and the grooves of *T. starzykae* are less prominent and largely lacking for the mesogastric region.

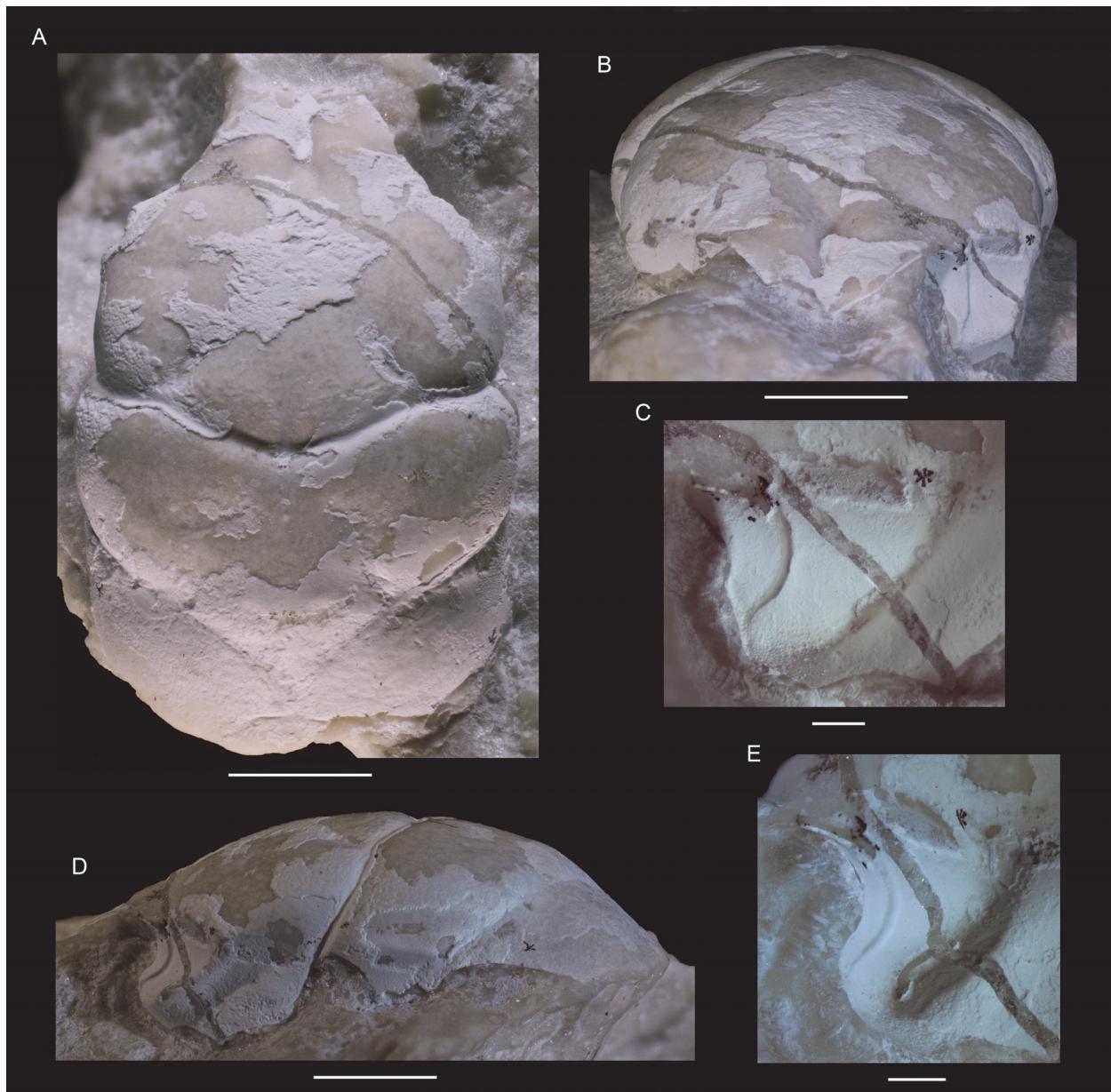


FIGURE 19. Holotype and sole specimen of the crab *Tanidromites nightwishorum* sp. nov. (NHMW 1990/0041/3327) from the Late Jurassic (Tithonian) of Ernstbrunn, eastern Austria. **A**, dorsal view of carapace. **B**, frontal view. **C**, orbital view (straight on). **D**, left-lateral view. **E**, orbital view (laterally). Scale bar width is 5.0 mm, except for **C** and **E** (1.0 mm).

Tanidromites nightwishorum sp. nov.

Figure 19

zoobank.org/E467C990-505E-4047-9DFA-1EF726781C6D

Diagnosis. Carapace rectangular, length-width ratio > 1.4 , widest at very swollen epibranchial region. Rostrum with wide base, slightly down-turned. Augenrest moderately concave, semicircular, taller than wide, with short groove isolating outer orbital angle; lower orbital margin extending beyond upper orbital margin, which contains some

tubercles or spines. Lateral margin rounded; flanks with depression posterior to orbital rim. Cuticle and internal mold bear limited ornamentation as preserved, some small tubercles on hepatic region.

Etymology. Named in honor of the members of the symphonic metal band Nightwish (Troy Donockley, Kai Haito, Marco Hietala, Tuomas Holopainen, Floor Jansen, and Emppu Vuorinen), in particular for their 2015 album “Endless Forms Most Beautiful” about the evolution of life.

Material studied. Holotype and sole specimen: NHMW 1990/0041/3327.

Occurrence. Coral reef Ernstbrunn Limestone of the Ernstbrunn quarries (Google Earth coordinates: 48.54, 16.35), Austria, Late Jurassic (Tithonian) (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d; Schneider et al., 2013).

Dimensions. (In mm) NHMW 1990/0041/3327: max. length excl. rostrum (L)=>21.6, max. width (W)=15.5.

Description. Carapace rectangular, length-width ratio > 1.4, holotype large for genus, widest at epibranchial region, moderately convex longitudinally and transversely. Rostrum with wide base, with axial groove, slightly downturned. Orbital structure anterolaterally oriented, augenrest moderately concave, semicircular, taller than wide, with short groove isolating outer orbital angle; lower orbital margin extending beyond upper orbital margin, which contains some tubercles or spines. Epigastric regions distinctly swollen. Protogastric and hepatic regions confluent but with shallow groove arising from upper orbital margin to hepatic pit; with circular group of hepatic pits on internal mold (antennar extensor muscle scars), anterior to hepatic pit. Mesogastric region pyriform, with pair of semicircular muscle scars (posterior gastric muscles) at base on internal mold. Uro-metabranchial region short, confluent laterally with epibranchial regions, which are long and swollen laterally. Cardiac region subpentagonal, fairly large, poorly delimited anteriorly. Meso-metabranchial region not divided, depressed, incompletely preserved. Intestinal region not well-visible. Lateral margin rounded, not rimmed; flanks steep, with depression posterior to orbital rim. Mesogastric groove weaker in middle part, with tubercle in posterior part. Cervical groove strong, widely U-shaped in center, then curving more laterally at intersection with mesogastric groove, then bending forward again on flank, with gastric pits just adjacent to longitudinal axis. Postcervical grooves shallow, consisting of two short grooves, not expressed at axial region. Branchiocardiac groove strong laterally, less pronounced at axial region, bending forward on flank. Cuticle and internal mold bear limited ornamentation as preserved, some small tubercles on hepatic region. Posterior margin, appendages, venter, and abdomen not preserved.

Remarks. Superficially, this specimen most resembles *Tanidromites insignis*, *T. aequilatus*, and *T. alexandrae*. Though reminiscent of *T. insignis* in overall shape, size, groove structure, and convexity, the lower orbital margin is protruding much

more than in *T. insignis*, and the course of the cervical groove appears more forwardly oriented on the flank than in *T. insignis* (Wehner, 1988, plate 5.2b; Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2008a, figure 6D; Schweigert and Koppka, 2011, figure 6C; Starzyk, 2013, figure 4E, G; herein). Additionally, this specimen contains a number of pits arranged in a circle just anterolaterally to the hepatic pit on the internal mold, not seen in a well-preserved, studied specimen of *T. insignis* from the Oxfordian of Poland (I-F/MP/6253/1588/11) or any other figured specimens of *T. insignis*, although the quality of the figures is often insufficient to be sure, so more specimens are needed to confirm this difference. This circle is equivalent to the “hepatic pits”, representing antennar extensor muscle attachment scars (Klompmaker et al., 2019), also seen in *Eodromites* spp. (Starzyk, 2015b). The grooves of the Polish specimen of *T. insignis* mentioned above are shallower.

Multiple differences exist compared to *T. aequilatus*. The meso-metabranchial regions of the new species appear much more depressed, and the epibranchial regions are more swollen than in *T. aequilatus* (Wehner, 1988, plate 5.4, 5.5; Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2008a, plate 3E; Starzyk, 2015b, figure 5). Furthermore, the rostrum may be more downturned in *T. aequilatus*, the orbital structure is oriented more anterolaterally in dorsal view, and the augenrest seems rimmed more strongly.

Tanidromites alexandrae is similar in many aspects, including the extended lower orbital margin and the shape of this margin, the presence of mesogastric groove tubercles, the single hepatic pit, a posterior groove originating from the upper orbital margin (sensu Starzyk, 2015a), and the overall pattern and strength of the grooves. As in *T. alexandrae*, there also appear to be small spines/tubercles on the upper orbital margin. However, the augenrests appear wider relative to the height in *T. alexandrae* (Starzyk, 2015a, figure 2F, 2G; Figure 19). Another difference is the presence of a groove within the lateralmost part of the augenrest intersecting with the upper orbital margin but not with the lower orbital margin, a feature not present in *T. alexandrae* (e.g., Starzyk, 2015a, figure 2; UF 272110; UF 272116). Furthermore, the ratio of the length from the outer orbital angle to the cervical groove at the lateral margin divided by the estimated length from the tip of the rostrum to the cervical groove on the axis is ~0.33 for the new species, whereas this ratio ranges from 0.21-0.26 for *T. alexandrae* (Starzyk, 2015a). It may be possible that this ratio increases as the animal grows

because a single relatively large specimen of the type series of *T. wysokaensis* (=junior synonym of *T. scheffnerae*) has the highest ratio (0.41), but a larger specimen of *T. scheffnerae* from the same region and stratigraphic level (I-F/MP/6261/1588/11) has a ratio of only 0.34. Another possible difference is the maximum size: out of 211 specimens, the maximum length of *T. alexandrae* is only 9.6 mm, whereas the single specimen under study is > 21.6 mm long excluding the rostrum. Finally, the cervical groove is directed more forward in this specimen compared to *T. alexandrae* (Starzyk, 2015a, figure 2B).

Nearly all other congeners bear less swollen epibranchial regions, except perhaps for *Tanidromites lithuanicus* and *T. schweitzerae*. Furthermore, *T. etalloni*, a species with a smaller maximum size, shows a cervical groove that is more vertically oriented on the flank in lateral view (pers. obs. AAK of I-F/MP/6254/1588/11 and I-F/MP/1740/1517/08), and the lower orbital margin seems less prominent. The small specimens of *T. hyznyi* have a proportionally shorter distance of the lateral margin anterior to the intersection of the cervical groove, and they possess proportionally wider augenrests. *Tanidromites lithuanicus* has a more downturned rostrum, more ornamentation on the cuticle, and a more swollen cardiac region. The orbital margins of *T. longinosa* are less prominent so that the augenrests appear shallower. Unlike the new species, *T. maertenii* bears two strong tubercles/spines on the lateral margin. The meso-metabranhial region of *T. montreuilense* seems proportionally larger, and its rostrum is more downturned. *Tanidromites pustulosa* (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2010c, figure 1.13-1.14; Hyžný and Zorn, 2016, plate 2.4) bears many tubercles across the carapace (rare in the new species as preserved) and has a narrower base of the rostrum. *Tanidromites raboeufi* and *T. scheffnerae* bear less concave augenrests. *Tanidromites richardsoni* exhibits larger outer orbital projections. Specimens of *T. sculpta*, much smaller in maximum size in the same Ernstbrunn assemblage based on 12 specimens, have a proportionally shorter distance of the lateral margin anterior to the intersection of the cervical groove, which applies too to *T. muelleri* and *T. weinschenki* sp. nov. The latter two species are also more tubercular. The comparably-sized holotype of *T. schweitzerae* (~14.8 mm wide) has no tubercles/spines on the upper orbital margin, bears lower orbital margins that are projected more forwardly, and the rostrum's base is narrower. The small specimen of *Tanidromites starzykai* contains

grooves that are oriented more transversely than in the new species.

Superfamily KONIDROMITOIDEA Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2010a

Family KONIDROMITIDAE Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2010a

Genus KONIDROMITES Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2010a

Type species. *Oxythyreus gibbus* Reuss, 1858, by original designation.

Included species. *Konidromites gibbus* (Reuss, 1858); ?*K. schneideri* (Stolley, 1924).

Konidromites gibbus (Reuss, 1858)

Figure 20

- | | |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1858 | <i>Oxythyreus gibbus</i> Reuss, p. 12. |
| 1859 | <i>Oxythyreus gibbus</i> Reuss; Reuss, p. 75, pls 23.6, 24.8. |
| 1869 | <i>Oxythyreus gibbus</i> Reuss; Gemmellaro, p. 18. |
| 1895 | <i>Oxythyreus gibbus</i> Reuss; Remeš, p. 6, pl. 1.5. |
| 1895 | <i>Oxythyreus minor</i> Remeš, p. 6, pl. 1.6. |
| 1929 | <i>Oxythyreus gibbus</i> Reuss; Lörenthey and Beurlen, p. 96, pl. 4.3. |
| 1969 | <i>Oxythyreus gibbus</i> Reuss; Glaessner, R489, fig. 301.2. |
| 2006 | <i>Oxythyreus gibbus</i> Reuss; Shirk, p. 95, fig. 26. |
| 2010a | <i>Konidromites gibbus</i> (Reuss); Schweitzer and Feldmann, p. 365, fig. 1. |
| 2012b | <i>Konidromites gibbus</i> (Reuss); Schweitzer et al., p. 20, fig. 12.1. |
| 2016 | <i>Konidromites gibbus</i> (Reuss); Hyžný and Zorn, p. 129, pl. 1.4, 1.5a-d. |
| 2018 | <i>Konidromites gibbus</i> (Reuss); Schweitzer et al., p. 331, fig. 15. |

Diagnosis. See Schweitzer and Feldmann (2010, p. 364).

Material studied. NHMW 1990/0041/5082, 1990/0041/5104, 2014/0194/0669: Late Jurassic (Tithonian) specimens from the coral reef Ernstbrunn Limestone of the Ernstbrunn quarries (Google Earth coordinates: 48.54, 16.35), Austria (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009d; Schneider et al., 2013).

Occurrence. Late Jurassic (Tithonian) of Europe (Austria, Czech Republic, Italy, and Romania).

Dimensions. (In mm) NHMW 1990/0041/5082: max. length excl. rostrum (L)=12.5, max. width excl. projections (W)=10.0; 1990/0041/5104: L=6.0, W=4.8; 2014/0194/0669: L=2.4, W=1.8; 1990/0041/3475: L=12.2, W=10.0.

Description. Referral is made to Schweitzer and Feldmann (2010a, 366-367). Additionally: small and a larger specimen with fairly continuous orbital rim with indent laterally. Orbital cavity narrow. Ros-

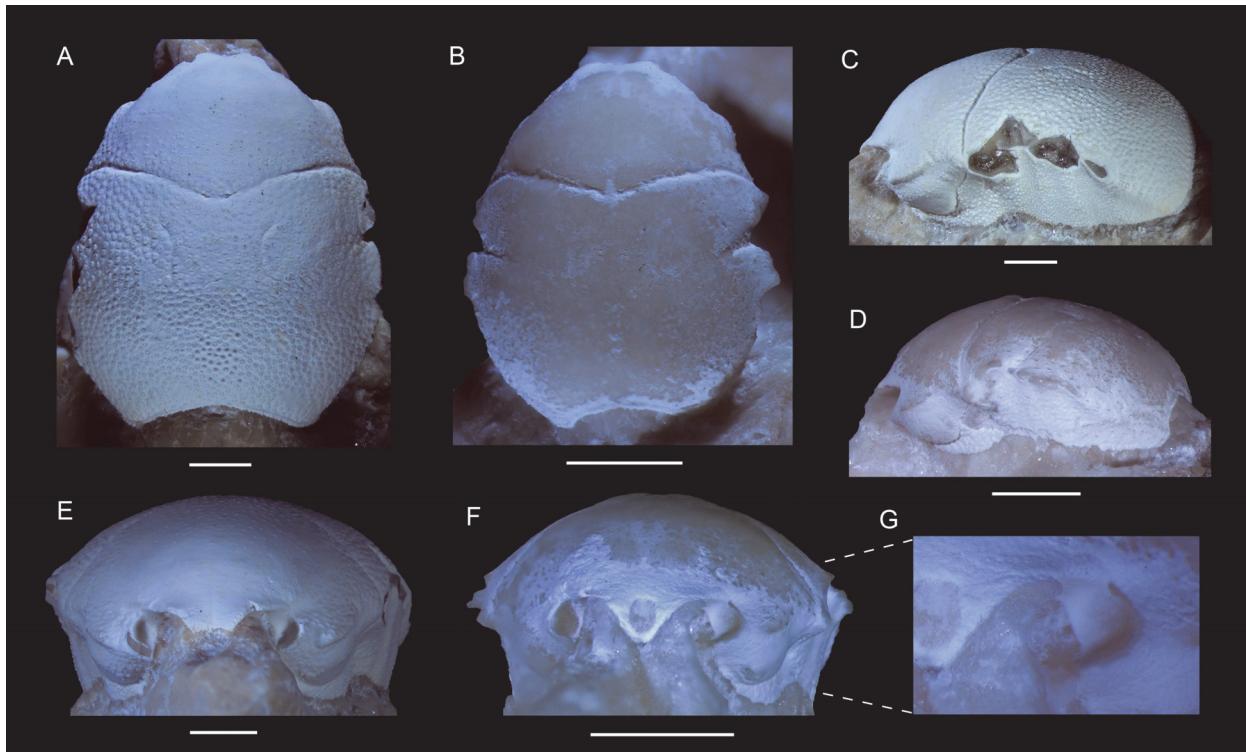


FIGURE 20. A large and small specimen of the crab *Konidromites gibbus* (Reuss, 1858) from the Late Jurassic (Tithonian) of Ernstbrunn, eastern Austria. **A, C, E**, dorsal, left-lateral, and frontal views, resp. (NHMW 2014/0194/0669). **B, D, F, G**, dorsal, left-lateral, frontal, and left-orbital views (NHMW 1990/0041/5104). Scale bar width equals 2.0 mm.

trum downturned and triangular, reaches height of lower orbital rim in frontal view, with median groove. For larger specimens, fronto-orbital width relative to maximum width relatively small (0.49 vs 0.56) and less convex transversely (Figure 20).

Remarks. This species has been figured many times (see synonymy list), but frontal and orbital views have never been provided thus far. Ontogenetic change appears limited, with only the transverse convexity of the dorsal carapace being a bit more pronounced in the small relative to the large specimen.

DISCUSSION

Paleobiogeography

All studied specimens originate from coral- and sponge-associated environments in Europe, primarily from the Late Jurassic. During this epoch, a shallow, tropical ocean covered many parts of Europe linked to a high sea level (Leinfelder et al., 2002, figure 4). Decapod crustaceans, such as anomurans (Robins et al., 2013, 2016; Fraaije, 2014; Robins and Klompmaker, 2019; Fraaije et al., 2020), but particularly brachyurans, diversified rapidly in these environments in Central Europe

(Müller et al., 2000; Krobicki and Zatoń, 2008; Klompmaker et al., 2013b), whereas species richness of these decapods was much lower in Upper Jurassic Konservat-Lagerstätten in the same region (e.g., Audo et al., 2014; Feldmann et al., 2016). The Late Jurassic taxa described herein reinforce the hypothesis that the Late Jurassic and Europe were an important epoch and continent in the evolutionary history of brachyurans.

During the Cretaceous, brachyurans were living in a variety of environments in Europe and not primarily in reef environments (e.g., Wright and Collins, 1972; Collins et al., 1995; Breton and Collins, 2011; Klompmaker, 2013a; Robin et al., 2019). This environmental differentiation may have played a key role in their recovery and diversification during the Cretaceous after a loss of diversity in the earliest Cretaceous (Klompmaker et al., 2013b; Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2015).

Biostratigraphic Implications

Two species represent the stratigraphically youngest occurrences of their respective genera. *Eodromites cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. is mid-Cretaceous (late Albian) in age, whereas the next youngest member of *Eodromites* originates from

the Early Cretaceous (Berriasian-Hauterivian) (Klompmaker et al., 2012, table 1; Starzyk, 2015b, table 1). The confirmed range of *Eodromites* is from the Late Jurassic (Oxfordian) to the mid-Cretaceous (late Albian) (Klompmaker et al., 2012, table 1; Starzyk, 2015b, table 1). *Tanidromites* ranges from the Middle Jurassic (Bajocian) to the Late Jurassic (Tithonian) (see also Starzyk, 2016, table 2), with *T. pustulosa* as the youngest representative. The three species of *Tanidromites* described here from the Tithonian of Ernstbrunn thus share the youngest record of the genus.

Paleoecology

The mean carapace size of brachyurans has increased throughout the Mesozoic, which was particularly attributed to the appearance and diversification of several clades of Raninoida (Klompmaker et al., 2015a) in siliciclastic environments. Likewise, the maximum carapace size of brachyurans increased as well. Here we report on the largest complete carapace of a crab from the Jurassic: a coral-associated specimen of *Abyssophthalmus* cf. *A. spinosus* with a maximum length excluding rostrum of 39.1 mm and a maximum width excluding spines of 30.1 mm. The largest complete crab carapace from the Jurassic reported was from *Prosopon mammillatum* (37.6 mm long, 27 mm wide) (Klompmaker et al., 2015a, database), although larger incomplete specimens up to ~55 mm in length are known from oolitic limestones (Withers, 1951). These large Jurassic specimens do not change the increase in maximum size from the Jurassic to the Cretaceous because the largest Cretaceous crab carapaces known to us are substantially larger [*Megaxantho zoque* Vega et al., 2001, Maastrichtian, calcarenite/marl: 109.4 mm long, 126.7 mm wide; *Ophthalmoplax brasiliiana* (Maury, 1930): 120 mm long, 140 mm wide (Vega et al., 2013, Maastrichtian, limestone)]. On average, crabs tend to be relatively small in Mesozoic reef environments (Klompmaker et al., 2015a), as they are in Modern reefs (Abele, 1976). The specimen of *Abyssophthalmus* cf. *A. spinosus* is one of the largest crabs known from a Mesozoic coral-associated environment. From the Cretaceous, a large specimen of *Cenomanocarcinus cantabricus* Van Bakel et al., 2012 (33.3 mm long, 43.3 mm wide), was found in a coral-associated habitat (Baron-Szabo and Fernández-Mendiola, 1997), which is much smaller than the two Cretaceous crabs mentioned above from different habitats.

One of the specimens of *Planoprosopon* aff. *P. hystricosus* contains a swelling in the right gill

chamber (Figure 9C, E), most likely caused by a parasitic epicaridean isopod, referred to the ichnotaxon *Kanthylooma crusta* Klompmaker et al., 2014. While these soft-bodied isopods themselves have a low preservation potential as shown experimentally (Klompmaker et al., 2017) and only some fossil larvae are known (Serrano-Sánchez et al., 2016; Néraudeau et al., 2017; Schädel et al., 2019), the swellings they leave behind in the host cuticle are known from the Jurassic onwards (e.g., Wienberg Rasmussen et al., 2008; Klompmaker et al., 2014; Klompmaker and Boxshall, 2015). Such swellings have been reported from the Ernstbrunn fauna from multiple decapod taxa (Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2009c; Robins et al., 2013, 2016; Robins and Klompmaker, 2019), but this specimen bears one of the largest swellings relative to the carapace size in their entire fossil record. The carapace is 14% wider and 6% longer than is normal, but the swelling is also remarkably tall [compare to specimens in Rasmussen Wienberg et al. (2008) and Klompmaker et al. (2014)]. This size of the parasite relative to the host indicates long-term survival of the host.

Convergent Evolution in Brachyurans

While convergence has been recognized in crustaceans (see also introduction), the commonness of convergence in brachyurans remains understudied, in particular for their fossil record. A full assessment is hampered by the fact that brachyurans are often incompletely preserved with just the carapace available (Guinot, 2019) and the lack of modern representatives for various clades that originated in the Mesozoic. The discovery of venters associated with early brachyuran carapaces would help tremendously to assess convergent evolution more thoroughly. Without venters, features of the orbital region and carapace flanks may aid those of dorsal carapaces in testing hypotheses about relatedness and convergence. It is clear from modern decapods that appendages can be highly influenced by life mode and appear less informative about relatedness than a combination of dorsal and ventral characters.

Some examples of convergence are recognized for Mesozoic taxa, such as the flattened, wider than long carapace shape for presumed swimming crabs. A reassessment of all members included at some point within Etyidae resulted in the ascription of some species to distantly related families and superfamilies (Schweitzer et al., 2012a). A burrowing mode of life may also contribute to similar-shaped carapaces (Corystidae vs

Palaeocorystes and *Eucorystes*) (see introduction, Bell, 1863). The Cretaceous crab *Rathbunopon*, a member of Glaessneropsidae according to Karasawa et al. (2011) and Schweitzer et al. (2018), was implied by them to represent one the most extreme examples of convergent evolution in the crustacean fossil record. This taxon closely resembles *Europrosopon* (Homolodromioidea) for nearly all carapace regions, except for a part of the orbital structure (Figure 10). Our re-examination of *Rathbunopon* suggests that this taxon is closely related to *Europrosopon*, rejecting extreme convergent evolution.

Whereas the overall carapace shape may appear similar in distantly related taxa due to convergence, certain parts of the carapace are also prone to convergence. Here we showed that the frontal region with diverging rostral spines and anterolateral spines is an example of convergent evolution in the goniodromitid *Navarradromites pedroartali* because such a frontal structure is typical for members of Homolodromiidae, but not for Goniodromitidae. On the other hand, a similar rostrum and outer orbital spines in *Nodoprosopon* led us to place this genus in Homolodromiidae, while also taking into account other characters. Thus, the rostrum and outer orbital spines do not represent convergent evolution in this case. Rostral spines can be an example of convergent evolution because they are found among members of some Homolidae De Haan, 1839, Homolodromiidae, Priscinachidae, Poupinidae, and some Raninoida.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The term “mesogastric groove tubercles” is proposed to replace “hepatic tubercles” for tubercles found within the groove delimiting the lateral margin of the mesogastric region.
2. Six new taxa are erected: the Late Jurassic (Kimmeridgian-Tithonian) prosopid *Europrosopon* gen. nov., the Late Jurassic (Oxfordian) goniodromitid *Eodromites bernchrismori* sp. nov., mid-Cretaceous (late Albian) *Eodromites cristinarobinsae* sp. nov., the Late Jurassic (Tithonian) prosopid *Prosopon josephcollinsi* sp. nov., the Late Jurassic (Tithonian) tanidromitid *Tanidromites nightwisorum* sp. nov., and the Late Jurassic (early Kimmeridgian) tanidromitid *T. weinschenki* sp. nov. *Eodromites cristinarobinsae* is the stratigraphically youngest record of *Eodromites* to date, whereas *T. nightwisorum* and *T. weinschenki* are among the youngest examples of *Tanidromites*.
3. We recognize four new junior synonyms: *Eodromites grandis* (=*E. guenteri*), *Tanidromites scheffnerae* (=*T. wysokaensis*), and *Europrosopon aculeatum* comb. nov. (=*E. verrucosum* and *E. barbulescuae*). We reinstate *Nodoprosopon circinatum* as a junior synonym of *N. ornatum*.
4. Five taxa are reassigned: *Eodromites aequilatus* to *Tanidromites*, *Tanidromites rotundus* to *Eodromites*, *Nodoprosopon dzhafarberdensis* to *?Abyssophthalmus*, *Nodoprosopon* from Nodoprosopidae to Homolodromiidae, and *Rathbunopon* from Glaessneropsidae to Prosopidae.
5. Several existing taxa are redescribed and/or refigured from angles not photographed previously: *Abyssophthalmus* cf. *A. spinosus*, *Koni-dromites gibbus*, *Laeviprosopon punctatum*, *Tanidromites scheffnerae*, *T. sculpta*, *Nodo-prosopon ornatum*, *Protuberosa protuberosa*, and *Planoprosopon* aff. *P. hystricosus*.
6. *Abyssophthalmus* cf. *A. spinosus* from the Tithonian of Ernstbrunn, eastern Austria, represents the largest complete reported brachyuran carapace from the Jurassic thus far, and one of the largest crabs known from a Mesozoic coral-associated habitat.
7. One specimen of *Planoprosopon* aff. *P. hystricosus* bears one of the largest parasitic isopod-induced swellings relative to carapace size in the fossil record (ichnotaxon *Kanthy-loma crusta*).
8. The frontal structure with a bifid rostrum and anterolaterally oriented spines is a remarkable example of convergent evolution of the goniodromitid crab *Navarradromites* toward members of Homolodromiidae, for which this frontal structure is characteristic. Conversely, our reassignment of *Nodoprosopon* from Nodoprosopidae to Homolodromiidae implies that the trifid rostrum and outer orbital spines in *Nodoprosopon* do not represent an example of convergence. Rostral spines do represent an example of convergent evolution occasionally because they can be found among distantly related taxa such as the homolid *Doerflesia*, Priscinachidae, Poupinidae, and some Raninoida, some Prosopidae, and Bucculentidae.
9. Our reassignment of *Rathbunopon* from Glaessneropsidae to Prosopidae based upon close similarities with *Europrosopon* spp.

implies that *Rathbunopon* does not represent an example of extreme convergent evolution.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank A. Kroh, T. Nichterl, and A. Krapf (all Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria) for much appreciated help with handling loans and for facilitating a productive research stay in Vienna in 2017. C. Robins (then Museum of Paleontology at the University of California Berkeley, California, USA, now Department of Museum Research and Collections, University of Alabama) accompanied AAK in Vienna and helped sorting decapods. We are grateful to E. Mychko (Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia) and A. Alekseev (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia) for providing a higher resolution image of

Nodoprosopon dzhafarberdensis. R. Feldmann (Kent State University, Ohio, USA) provided some images of *Eodromites grandis* for comparison. C. D'Arpa (Museo Geologico G.G. Gemmellaro, Palermo, Italy) facilitated the use of figures of the specimen of *Eodromites polypheMI* photographed by S. Rubino. The University of California Museum of Paleontology provided equipment for photos. We very much thank the four reviewers (À. Ossó; N. Robin, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland; and two anonymous reviewers) and handling editor M. Hyžný (Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia) for providing helpful comments. This research was supported by a Paleontological Society A.J. Boucot research grant to AAK to visit the NHM Vienna to study evidence of parasitism.

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APPENDIX 1.

Comparison of the sizes and length-width ratios and another ratio of *Eodromites* spp.

Specimen	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	L/W	Outer orbital angle - cervical groove length (mm)	Cervical groove- branchiocardioc groove longitudinally at margin (mm)	Ratio of previous two columns
<i>Eodromites bernchrismiorum</i> sp. nov., I-F/MP/3526/ 1533/08	8.7	8.1	1.07	1.57	2.25	0.70
<i>E. bernchrismiorum</i> sp. nov., I-F/MP/3604/1533/08	10.3	9.8	1.05	1.76	2.55	0.69
<i>E. bernchrismiorum</i> sp. nov., I-F/MP/4927/1534/09		7.2		1.31	1.9	0.69
<i>E. bernchrismiorum</i> sp. nov., I-F/MP/6255/1588/11		7.9		1.37	2.03	0.67
<i>E. bernchrismiorum</i> sp. nov., I-F/MP/6258/1588/11		4.2		0.77	1.04	0.74
<i>E. bernchrismiorum</i> sp. nov., I-F/MP/6259/1588/11	10.2	9.3	1.10	1.52	2.45	0.62
<i>E. cristinarobinsae</i> sp. nov., MAB k2951	14	13.6	1.03	2.4	2.6	0.92
<i>E. cristinarobinsae</i> sp. nov., MAB k2952	7.3	7.3	1.00	1.6	1.9	0.84
<i>E. cristinarobinsae</i> sp. nov., MAB k2640	4.7	4.5	1.04	1.1	1.25	0.88
<i>E. depressus</i> , BSP-1983 I 210						0.88
<i>E. dobrogea</i> , LPBIII art-040		20.4		3.8	5.1	0.75
<i>E. dobrogea</i> , LPBIII art 070	20.3	20.3	1.00	5.1	6.3	0.81
<i>E. dobrogea</i> , NHMW 1990/0041/2812	9.7	9.6	1.01	1.8	2.4	0.75
<i>E. dobrogea</i> , NHMW 1990/0041/0095		8.3		1.7	2	0.85
<i>E. grandis</i> , NHMW 1990/0041/3073	9	8.1	1.11	2.26	2.37	0.95
<i>E. grandis</i> , NHMW 1990/0041/3328	13.6	11.8	1.15	3.06	3.63	0.84
<i>E. grandis</i> , BSP-1881 IX 678	11.3	10.2	1.11	2.46	3.03	0.81
<i>E. grandis</i> , LPBIII art 243		7.06		1.81	1.86	0.97
<i>E. nitidus</i>						0.69
<i>E. polyphemi</i> , MGUP-020.18		32.2		0.66	0.77	0.86
<i>E. rostratus</i>						0.62
<i>E. rotundus</i> , I-F/MP/6270/1599/12		2.4		0.47	0.58	0.81
<i>E. rotundus</i> , I-F/MP/3992/1533/08	2.87	2.48	1.16	0.51	0.57	0.89

APPENDIX 2.

Comparison of the sizes and length-width ratios of *Eodromites cristinarobinsae* sp. nov. and *E. grandis*.

Specimen	Age	Locality, Country	Max length incl rostrum (mm)	Max width excl spines (mm)	Length/Width ratio	Reference
<i>Eodromites cristinarobinsae</i> sp. nov. (MAB k2951)	Albian	Koskobilo, Spain	9.4	9.1	1.03	new measurement
<i>E. cristinarobinsae</i> sp. nov. (MAB k2952)	Albian	Koskobilo, Spain	7.2	7.1	1.01	new measurement
<i>E. cristinarobinsae</i> sp. nov. (UF 271883)	Albian	Koskobilo, Spain	5.2	4.8	1.08	new measurement
<i>E. cristinarobinsae</i> sp. nov. (UF 271792)	Albian	Koskobilo, Spain	5	4.7	1.06	new measurement
<i>E. cristinarobinsae</i> sp. nov. (MAB k2953)	Albian	Koskobilo, Spain	4.3	4	1.08	new measurement
<i>E. grandis</i> (NHMW 1990/0041/3073)	Tithonian	near Dörfles, Austria	9	8.1	1.11	new measurement
<i>E. grandis</i> (NHMW 2017/0089/0040)	Tithonian	near Dörfles, Austria	12.1	10.6	1.14	new measurement
<i>E. grandis</i> (NHMW 1990/0041/3328)	Tithonian	near Dörfles, Austria	13.2	12	1.10	new measurement
<i>E. grandis</i> (NHMW 1990/0041/5186)	Tithonian	near Dörfles, Austria	17.8	16.2	1.10	new measurement
<i>E. grandis</i> (NHMW 1990/0041/3237)	Tithonian	near Dörfles, Austria	12.8	11.3	1.13	new measurement
<i>E. grandis</i> (NHMW 1990/0041/3334)	Tithonian	near Dörfles, Austria	15.9	14.55	1.09	new measurement
<i>E. grandis</i> (NHMW 2007z0149/0052)	Tithonian	near Dörfles, Austria	19.5	18	1.08	Schweitzer & Feldmann (2010, fig. 5.2)
<i>E. grandis</i> (BSP 1881 IX 678, neotype)	Kimmeridgian	Örlinger Tal, Germany	11.6	10.5	1.10	Schweitzer & Feldmann (2008, pl. 4F)
<i>E. grandis</i> (LPBIII art 242)	Oxfordian-Kimmeridgian	Waypoint 160, Romania	7.5	6.7	1.12	Schweitzer et al. (2017, fig. 6.1)

APPENDIX 3.

Comparison of carapace ratios of *Europrosopon aculeatum* and *E. verrucosum*.

	Ratio anterior part (tip mesogastric-axis cervical groove)/posterior part (posterior margin excl. rim-axis cervical groove)	Ratio metagastric length / total length (tip mesogastric-posterior margin excl. rim)
GBA 2007/096/0003 (=GSA 2360), holotype <i>Europrosopon verrucosum</i>	0.48	0.16
NHMW 2007/0149/0005, <i>E. verrucosum</i>	0.51	0.15
Bachmayer (1964: fig. 130), <i>E. verrucosum</i>	0.55	0.13
UF 288714, Klompmaker (2016: fig. 2 left), <i>E. verrucosum</i>	0.66	0.14
NHMW/1990 0041/4059, <i>E. verrucosum</i>	0.60	0.14
NHMW 2007z0149/0005, <i>E. verrucosum</i>	0.53	0.14
Wehner (1988: pl. 1.1), neotype <i>E. aculeatum</i>	0.49	0.15
SNSB-BSPG 2016 XXI 496, Wehner (1988: pl. 1.2), <i>E. aculeatum</i>	0.58	0.15

APPENDIX 4.

Comparison of carapace sizes and length-width ratios of *Europrospon* spp.

Specimen	Prior identification	Reference	Displayed in dorsal view?	Maximum length excluding rostrum (mm)-remeasured	Maximum width (mm)-remeasured	Length-width ratio
NHMW 1990/0041/0033	" <i>Prospon</i> " <i>verrucosum</i>	Schweitzer & Feldmann (2009)		5.5	4.8	1.15
1990/0041/0034	<i>P. verrucosum</i>	Schweitzer & Feldmann (2009)		7.4	5.8	1.28
1990/0041/2110	<i>P. verrucosum</i>			7.3	6.2	1.18
1990/0041/2516	<i>P. verrucosum</i>	Schweitzer & Feldmann (2009)		5.7	4.7	1.21
1990/0041/2520	<i>P. verrucosum</i>	Schweitzer & Feldmann (2009)		8.2	7.3	1.12
1990/0041/3071	<i>P. verrucosum</i>			4.4	3.6	1.22
1990/0041/3756	<i>P. verrucosum</i>	Schweitzer & Feldmann (2009)		4.5	3.5	1.29
1990/0041/3961	<i>P. verrucosum</i>	Schweitzer & Feldmann (2009)		9.6	8.2	1.17
1990/0041/4059	<i>P. verrucosum</i>	Schweitzer & Feldmann (2009)		7.9	6.4	1.23
1990/0041/4908	<i>P. verrucosum</i>	Schweitzer & Feldmann (2009)		2.1	1.8	1.17
2007z0149/0003	<i>P. verrucosum</i>	Schweitzer & Feldmann (2009)		14.6	13.7	1.07
2007z0149/0004	<i>P. verrucosum</i>	Schweitzer & Feldmann (2009)	Schweitzer & Feldmann (2009: fig. 2.11, as 2007z0149/0005)	14.4	12.7	1.13
2007z0149/0005	<i>P. verrucosum</i>	Schweitzer & Feldmann (2009)		6.5	5.8	1.12
GBA 2007/096/0003 (=GBA 2360)	<i>P. verrucosum</i> , holotype	Schweitzer & Feldmann (2009), Hyžný & Zorn (2016)	Schweitzer & Feldmann (2009: fig. 2.7), Hyžný & Zorn (2016: pl. 2.7a)	14.8	12.9	1.15
UF 288714	<i>P. verrucosum</i>	Klompmaker (2013, 2016)		4	3.5	1.14
UF 288756	<i>P. verrucosum</i>			4.4	3.6	1.22
LPBIII art 278	<i>P. barbulescuæ</i>	Schweitzer et al. (2018)	Schweitzer et al. (2018: fig. 13.1)	6.05	5.2	1.16
LPBIII art 279	<i>P. barbulescuæ</i>	Schweitzer et al. (2018)	Schweitzer et al. (2018: fig. 13.2)	4.2	3.7	1.14
Museum Tübingen, specimen in Quenstedt, 1858, pl. 95.34.	<i>P. aculeatum</i> , neotype	Wehner (1988), Schweitzer & Feldmann (2009)	Wehner (1988: pl. 1.1), Schweitzer & Feldmann (2009: fig. 2.10)	8.95	8.1	1.10
SNSB-BSPG 2016 XXI 496	<i>P. aculeatum</i>	Wehner (1988)	Wehner (1988: pl. 1.2)	8.75	7.7	1.14